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WITH A SUPPLEMENT,
FIVEPENCE.



SIEGE OF PARIS: THE SALLE DE L'ORANGERIE, PALACE OF ST. CLOUD.

SPAIN.

Prince Amadeus, the second son of Victor Emmanuel, has accepted, with the consent of his Royal parent and the acquiescence of the great Powers, the nomination of the Provisional Government at Madrid to the vacant throne of Spain. We believe he was the first foreign Prince to whom, after the decided refusal of it by Ferdinand of Portugal, the dazzling offer was made. He, too, on that occasion declined the honour. Less than two years ago the Court and Government of Florence and the people of Italy were strongly opposed to the solicitations of Marshal Prim that a member of the House of Savoy should wear the Spanish crown, perhaps because Prince Amadeus was then heir-presumptive to that of Italy. The Duke of Genoa, youngest son of the King of Italy, a schoolboy at Harrow, stood next, we believe, on Prim's list of possible candidates, but to as little purpose as his elder brother had done. Then came Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, whose acceptance of Prim's nomination gave such apparently deep offence to the Emperor of the French, and was turned into the occasion of the Franco-Prussian war. If the Cortes now signify by a favourable vote their desire to place Prince Amadeus at the head of the Spanish people as their constitutional King, there will be no further difficulty in the way of the completion by Spain of the readjustment of her political organisation. The Regent Serrano will resign his nominal supremacy, the Government will place all its offices at the disposal of the new Sovereign, and the Duke d'Aosta will become His Most Catholic Majesty, pledged to sway the sceptre of his predecessors over the Spanish people in conformity with the laws and institutions of the kingdom.

The ultimate success of Marshal Prim is due in part to his good fortune and in part to his good management. He may himself have been guiltless of intrigue in nominating Prince Hohenzollern as the future Sovereign of Spain; but if so he owes to the intrigues of others the independent position which his country now occupies in reference to its internal affairs. There is now no French Emperor to protest against his choice. The Governments, both at Tours and at Berlin, have signified that of Spain their resolution to abstain from all intervention in a matter which exclusively concerns the views and feelings of the Spanish nation. Russia, Austria, and England have not the slightest motive, and do not assume the right, to interpose any obstacle to a conclusion which Spain has arrived at in respect of her empty throne. Since Prim's first application to the Court at Florence a son and heir has been born to the Crown Prince of Italy, and, the direct line of succession having been thus prospectively secured, there is little or no reason why the King or the people of Italy should look frowningly upon the exchange by Prince Amadeus of his chances of succeeding to the throne of Italy for the certainty of ascending the throne of Spain. This time everything seems to favour the Marshal's project. The hand of Fortune does not need to be forced. Victory has, as it were, fallen into the lap of the gallant Marshal, and he has now no little reason to congratulate his country as well as himself upon his former defeats in the enterprise of king-making.

But it cannot be denied that Prim's success after several failures is due in large measure to the firmness, ability, and indomitable patience with which he has handled the reins of government during a two-years' interregnum. To be sure, Spain is very unlike France; and where civil and political authority is so little centralised as it is in the former country, and the municipalities have been so long habituated, within their respective spheres, to independent self-government, the routine of public affairs will go on for a long time with tolerable regularity, even while the supreme post of command is vacant and in dispute. Nevertheless, the boldest revolutionary chiefs could hardly have got the mastery successively over all parties in Spain—Republicans, Unionists, Carlists—and that, too, without doing permanent injury to the Constitution, if he had not also been an apt and intuitive man of business. As Commander-in-Chief of the army he will continue to have, as for some time past he has had, supreme power in the guidance of public affairs. Head of the Government, of course he has exercised the chief influence over the policy of the nation. But it speaks in favour of Prim's administration that Spain is probably at the present moment as free, as orderly, and as quietly absorbed in business as she has been at any recent period of her history, and that the late revolution, although effected by the army and navy, rather than by the people, has really been turned to account far more for civil than for military objects. There have been no *pronunciamentos* since the flight and abdication of Queen Isabella II.; and, albeit insurrectionary movements have been got up here and there, and have been put down by a strong hand, it cannot but be admitted that, all the circumstances being considered, Spain, under the general direction of Marshal Prim, has passed through a perilous and protracted crisis of her history with as little damage to her interest as could have been anticipated by the most sanguine of her sons.

On the 3rd inst. Marshal Prim made a statement to the Cortes of the steps which had been taken by the Regency to find a suitable candidate for the Spanish crown, which he concluded by informing them that the Duke d'Aosta had agreed to allow his name to be submitted to their suffrage. Senor Castelar, the eloquent

leader of the Republican party in the House, expressed, and perhaps felt, great indignation, protested against the announcement made by the Government, and moved a vote of censure on it for having endeavoured, without the cognisance of the House, to find a candidate, and for having presented him to the army before any communication had been made to the Constituent Assembly. The motion was rejected by 122 votes against 44. The next day Prim laid before the Assembly a formal motion for the selection of the Duke d'Aosta as the future King of Spain; on which Senor Rios Rosas proposed, by way of amendment, that, with a view to widen the discussion, all the diplomatic documents relative to the Duke's nomination should be communicated to the House. This was objected to by the Government, and negatived on a division by 101 against 55 votes. The debate on the main question was fixed to commence on Wednesday next. The Constitution requires an absolute majority of the whole Assembly in order to the carrying of the motion; and these preliminary divisions indicate that Marshal Prim is pretty sure of obtaining his object.

There is no room for doubting that an overwhelming preponderance of Spanish sentiment is in favour of monarchy, as against a republic. This sentiment is proportionably represented in the Cortes. There is, perhaps, as little room to question the fact of a very general absence of enthusiasm on the part of the Spanish people for the initiation of a foreign dynasty. Prince Amadeus, however, has some recommendations which Spaniards will appreciate. He is a scion of an ancient Royal family. He has reached the virile without having entirely quitted the youthful period of a man's life. He is not altogether unversed in political affairs. He is said to be amiable in temper, free but stately in manners, honest of purpose. Whether his near relationship to Victor Emmanuel will be of service to him in Spain is doubtful. It will certainly not win for him the support of ecclesiastics, who still retain considerable influence in the Peninsula. The Prince, happily for his future subjects, has not been peculiarly successful in arms; and, if he had been, would probably have been left in the shade by Marshal Prim, by whose counsels he is sure to be guided for some year or two to come. But he is descended of a Royal stock which have been faithful to their engagements with their people, and have felt the abiding force of a constitutional oath. The qualification is specially needed by a Spanish Sovereign. On the whole, a wiser choice could hardly have been made. We know the old proverbial rhyme, "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip;" but, apart from accidents of which human foresight can take no account, there is a fair prospect at last that Spain will resume her normal position, and, in the enjoyment of external and internal tranquillity, will rapidly develop her rich resources and exercise her legitimate influence in the comity of European States.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Two parties of the 64th Lancashire were firing last Saturday at separate targets at the Altcar rifle range. The weather being foggy, Richard Wheatley, a militia sergeant attached to the corps, went some distance in advance from the usual place to see the effects of the firing, when a stray ball passed through his head and killed him on the spot.

On Wednesday week the Wolverhampton and Tettenhall companies of the 4th Battalion of Staffordshire Volunteers were inspected at the Agricultural Hall, Wolverhampton, by the Earl of Lichfield. The battalion prizes were afterwards distributed by his Lordship, who spoke at considerable length.

Sir Francis Goldsmid, M.P., presented the prizes to the Reading volunteers on Thursday week.

Ten sergeants of the first battalion of the Grenadier Guards shot a match, recently, with the 4th Surrey Rifles—the Guards using the Snider, and the volunteers the Enfield. The Guards were the victors, the scores being as follow:—Grenadier Guards, 396 points; 4th Surrey, 354.

The family of the late Rev. H. V. Elliott have given to the town of Brighton his valuable theological library of between three and four thousand volumes.

A meeting was held at York, last Saturday, for the purpose of presenting an address to Mr. J. G. Fitch, M.A., who has been for several years the lay inspector of elementary schools in that district, and who has recently accepted office as Assistant Commissioner under the Endowed Schools Act in the south of England. The meeting was composed of the masters and mistresses of the schools until recently under his inspection, and the address was accompanied by an elegant timepiece and a service of silver plate.

Mr. G. G. Glyn, M.P., presided, on Wednesday week, at the annual meeting of the Shaftesbury Agricultural Society, and spoke at considerable length on the past, present, and future policy of the Government. In reference to the war he said they had done all they could to preserve strict neutrality and to bring about a cessation of hostilities between the contending Powers. He believed Prussia was earnestly desirous of making peace if she could find a French Government with whom to conclude it; but of course, after what had happened, she must take proper and full securities against a similar war in future. With regard to our army, he said it was in a more efficient state than ever; and Mr. Cardwell had done more for it in ten months than any other Minister had done for the last ten years. The hon. gentleman expressed himself strongly in favour of the direct representation of the working man in Parliament. This must, he said, be brought about, not by getting men to run down here and there to stand, but by cohesion between the working and the middle classes. He was afraid it could not be done to any extent until we had a general election, when a working man might stand for one seat and a middle-class man for another. The hon. gentleman, in conclusion, dwelt upon the debt of obligation the Liberal party are under to Mr. Gladstone, whose labours during the past few months, in conjunction with Earl Granville, had been most arduous and incessant.

FROM INSIDE PARIS.

(BY BALLOON POST.)

SIXTH WEEK OF THE SIEGE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

PARIS, Oct. 31.

Life in Paris has become dreadfully monotonous since the siege—if it really is a siege which we are submitting to. That we are effectually blockaded there can be no manner of doubt, for all the attempts to pass through the Prussian lines terminate in failure. With the view, I presume, of reviving the drooping spirits of those—and in Paris, now that the daily ration is down to an ounce and a half, they are legion—whose anxiety with regard to their dinner dominates the deeper feeling of patriotism, a rumour has been set afloat to the effect that the Government have entered into a contract for one knows not how many thousand head of cattle, to be delivered in about a fortnight's time—just at the moment, I expect, when our stock of beef and mutton will be exhausted, and horse will be our only animal food. As, during the past six weeks, not so much as an extra sheep or pig has made its appearance within the walls, one can estimate the chances of the arrival of these untold kine. It is quite certain that here and there we keep pushing the Prussians further back from Paris; still, with all this, we cannot get in a single letter, let alone 10,000 oxen.

Sunday, Oct. 23, was almost a blank day with us. A musical *matinée* was given at the Cirque Nationale on behalf of the Paris fourneaux (equivalent to your English soup-kitchens), and proved a great success. This is the only event the newspapers chronicle. There were no military operations whatever reported. General Ducrot, however, issued an order of the day signalling the courage displayed by Captain Ducos and Sergeant-Major Petit de Granville in the engagement on the 21st, when, their commanding officer having fallen, grievously wounded, they proceeded to carry him to a place of safety, while exposed to the enemy's fire. Captain Ducos, twice wounded, succumbed half way; whereupon his companion proceeded on alone, with his commanding officer in his arms, whom he succeeded in placing in comparative security at the moment he himself fell under a shower of projectiles.

General Tamisier issued a report of the first sortie made by the National Guard, on the same day, when the company of carabiniers of the 18th arrondissement surprised a Prussian post in the park of Launay, and pushed on as far as Villemonble, where, a strong reserve of the enemy coming up, they were forced to retire. In this sortie five National Guards were wounded.

Le Français of this evening reprinted the seventh number of *Le Nouvelliste de Versailles*, dated Oct. 21, a Prussian organ, printed in the French language, and published in that town, giving a colourable view of passing events, for the benefit of the inhabitants deprived of the Paris journals.

On Monday, Oct. 24, the Faisanderie redoubt threw some shells into Champsigny, whereupon a Prussian battery was placed in position and exchanged some shots with a field battery installed in the redoubt of St. Maur. It was ascertained in the course of the day that the enemy had dug a trench in advance of the French outposts at Charenton, with the view of securing a communication with the Marne and Isle St. Julien.

A decree appeared directing all the men belonging to the corps of Gendarmerie, Sapeurs Pompiers, Douaniers, Gardes de la Paix, and Gardes Forestiers, who have formerly served in the artillery, to be incorporated in the new companies of artillery about to be formed.

The *Electeur Libre* published a second circular of Count Bismarck, dated the 18th of last month, and addressed to the foreign representatives of the North German Confederation. Up to this moment no one in Paris knew of the existence of this document. Its contents, however, will have been long since known in England, so that it is unnecessary to refer to them here.

The *Gazette de France* announced that war was imminent between Great Britain and China, an ironclad fleet, commanded by Lord Alfred Paget, having arrived in the Chinese waters to support a demand for a revision of the commercial treaty, for the positive ceding of several ports to Great Britain, and the opening to her of all the remaining ports of the Chinese empire, and, finally, requiring the execution of four mandarins, one of whom is Viceroy of Canton, on the ground of their being implicated in recent massacres of English subjects. In the event of these demands not being acceded to, the Chinese seaport towns were to be bombarded. Of course, we have no means of judging whether there is any truth in the above report, or whether it is a pure invention.

An explosion occurred at a private bomb manufactory at Montmartre, killing one man and wounding three others. The Government has since announced its intention of suppressing all private establishments engaged in the fabrication of fulminating substances.

Public subscriptions are opened all over Paris for the casting of 1500 cannon of large calibre, required for the effectual defence of the capital, and various public bodies and private establishments have already contributed large sums towards this object. In various parts of Paris open-air stalls decorated with flags, presided over by municipal deputies and protected by National Guards, have been set up for the receipt of subscriptions, which are made, not merely in money, but in articles of jewellery and such like objects, all of which are exposed to the gaze of passers by.

In the evening Paris was surprised by the spectacle of a splendid aurora borealis. A fiery glare, which at first sight was mistaken for the reflection of some immense conflagration illumined the entire horizon. Throughout the evening the heights of Montmartre, the Trocadero, and other elevated spots were crowded with people contemplating the magnificent spectacle.

Tuesday, Oct. 25.—Some news from Tours reached Paris, brought in the usual fashion by a carrier-pigeon. The system adopted is to reduce the despatch into the smallest possible compass by means of photography, and on its arrival to enlarge it again by the same means. The entry of the Prussians into Orleans was confirmed, and particulars were given of the brave resistance offered by the little town of Châteaudun, which the Prussians had only obtained possession of after its almost complete destruction by a bombardment. The arrival of M. Thiers at Tours, on Friday morning last, was announced.

There was a *matinée* at the Comédie Française, commencing with a lecture on the present situation by M. Legouy which was followed by a recitation of scenes from the "Horace" of Corneille, and the "Misanthrope" of Molière. Some spirited stanzas on the Cuirassiers of Reichshoffen brought the proceedings to a close. Paris, spite of the siege, no doubt frets itself somewhat at the forced closing of all the theatres and music-halls, and the consequence is that occa-

sional performances similar to the above attract large audiences.

The aurora borealis was visible again this evening.

Wednesday, Oct. 26.—General Trochu visited the ambulance installed at the Palais de l'Industrie, in the Champs Elysées, and held conversations with most of the wounded soldiers, to several of whom he distributed military medals and accorded pensions.

A private courier sent out from Paris with letters for the departments, answers to which he was to await in some town beyond the Prussian lines, and bring them back with him into Paris, was arrested at Gonesse, where he was set to work to construct a barricade, and only succeeded with difficulty in making his way back to Paris.

Thursday, Oct. 27.—This afternoon Mont Valérien and the battery of Mortemart and two of the bastions of the enceinte at Auteuil opened fire upon the Prussian position at Brimborien and the orangery of Saint Cloud. The forts of Issy and Vanves also fired upon the enemy's engineers near the Tour des Anglais, the Moulin de Châtillon, and compelled them to abandon the works they were engaged on.

A Government decree appeared in the *Journal Officiel* of to-day ordering the numerous destitute refugees from the environs of Paris to be supplied gratuitously with bread according to their wants; and a decree of General Trochu was posted up prohibiting the entrance into Paris of individuals bringing with them articles of furniture or vegetable produce, unless provided with a proper certificate setting forth they are the real owners of the property. The object of the decree is to check a system which extensively prevails, and has as yet enjoyed perfect impunity, of plundering the abandoned houses and crops in the environs of Paris. Only a day or two since several individuals were brought before the Tribunal of Correctional Police charged with having sacked the house of Marshal Vaillant, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Felix Pyat's journal, *Le Combat*, came out with a sensational paragraph, headed "Bazaine's Plan," and inclosed in a deep mourning border, which set forth that the Marshal had sent an officer to the Prussian camp to treat for the surrender of Metz and terms of peace in the name of the Emperor Napoleon III. Several individuals, on reading this announcement, at once repaired to the offices of *Le Combat*, and, on finding M. Felix Pyat absent, demanded of the editorial secretary the authority on which the paragraph in question had been published. He replied, generally on that of the Provisional Government, whereupon he was invited to accompany them and some National Guards who had made their appearance to the Hôtel de Ville. Here they were received by MM. Rochefort and Ferry, both of whom gave an emphatic denial to the statement of *Le Combat*, while the former indulged in some cutting sarcasms at the expense of M. Felix Pyat, whose honesty and courage were called alike in question. Excited groups assembled on the boulevards throughout the afternoon, and it was seriously proposed to attack the *Combat* office and destroy its machines; but a kind of compromise seems to have been affected, and the National Guards simply bought up or seized all the copies of the paper and burnt them, amidst the cheers of the assembled crowd.

This afternoon another gunpowder manufactory exploded at Grenelle, through the carelessness of a plumber who was soldering the roof. Fortunately no one was killed, but four persons were more or less injured.

Friday, Oct. 28.—The *Journal Officiel* came out with an emphatic denial of the truth of the paragraph in yesterday's *Combat*, and with a decree of the Mayor of Paris doubling the amount voted under the recent régime for primary instruction in the department of the Seine.

A new despatch was received from Tours. The only portion of it made public referred to M. Thiers, who, it was announced, hoped to arrive in Paris and render an account of the mission to foreign Governments with which he had been intrusted.

This morning, before daybreak, General de Bellemare, Commander-in-Chief at St. Denis, caused the village of Bourget to be surprised by a force of Franks-Tireurs, who, after a sharp engagement of half an hour, succeeded in driving the Prussians out of it, throwing them back, by the Iblon bridge, across the stream of La Morée. Later in the day the Prussians returned in great force, supported by thirty pieces of artillery; but, in spite of their fire, the Franks-Tireurs, reinforced by a couple of battalions, one of the Line and another of Gardes Mobiles, maintained their position, and, owing to the precision of the fire of their sharpshooters, compelled the enemy to retreat. Subsequently, the neighbouring village of Drancy was also occupied by the French troops without any resistance on the part of the enemy, who left behind them in their flight arms, baggage, and a certain quantity of provisions.

In the course of the same day a reconnaissance was made in the neighbourhood of Choisy by a couple of gun-boats, when a sharp musketry engagement ensued between the sailors on board and the Prussians posted along the banks of the river. A few shells were, moreover, thrown from a Prussian battery at Thoris, but did no damage.

In the afternoon there was a pacific demonstration at the Hôtel de Ville on the part of certain National Guards, who came to signify their entire devotion to the Government of National Defence, and to beg that arrangements might be made as soon as possible for them to take part in sorties against the enemy. M. Rochefort and the Mayor of Paris complimented them on their patriotic feeling, to which they responded with shouts of "Vive la République!" The assembled crowd joined in the cheering, and the demonstration came to a close.

Saturday, Oct. 29.—A decree appeared in the *Journal Officiel* ordaining that for the future the decoration of the Legion of Honour should be bestowed only in recompense of military service and of acts of bravery in presence of the enemy. Another decree opened a credit of 40,000*fr.* for the construction of navigable balloons according to the plans of M. Dupuy de Lôme.

The Prussians renewed their attempt to capture Bourget, which they cannonaded the entire day, without, however, dislodging the French from their positions.

P.S.—Monday, Oct. 31.—M. Thiers has arrived in Paris with proposals for an armistice. The *Journal Officiel* of this morning announces the fact, and, in the eyes of the Parisians, the far more important fact of the surrender of Metz. Yesterday evening the news circulated that the Prussians had again attacked Bourget in force, with a considerable amount of artillery, and had retaken it from the French. This news, coupled with that of the fall of Metz, has created intense excitement, and endeavours are being made at the Hôtel de Ville to overthrow the Government. At least 60,000 National Guards occupy the Place, demanding the levy *en masse* and the election of the Commune and the rejection of all armistices. Rumours are current of M. Dorian, Minister of Public Works, being named President of the Government in place of General Trochu. At ten o'clock at night the National Guards are still at the Hôtel de Ville, and the rappel is being beaten all over Paris.

THE WAR.

The failure of the negotiations for an armistice, and the attempt of the Red Republican faction—happily without success—to upset the Provisional Government in Paris, have been the most important events in France since those mentioned in our last weekly record; for there have been no considerable military actions, though large bodies of German troops, made disposable by the surrender of Metz, have been moved towards Paris, towards Lille, and towards Lyons; while a renewed conflict seems now to be impending with the French Army of the Loire, somewhere between Chartres and Châteaudun, south-west of the capital. Verdun has been captured; and the fortresses of Neu Breisach and Belfort, in Southern Alsace, are closely besieged, as well as Thionville, near Metz; but the result of these operations may be expected with certainty. The advance of the Germans in force against Amiens, and probably against Rouen, must be regarded as a more serious addition to the present dangers of France; but it is doubtful whether they intend to go so far as Lille, in the north, or Lyons, in the south; and all their undertakings hitherto may have been subservient to the grand design of conquering Paris.

The undaunted spirit, however, of the Parisians, and the energy and efficiency of their "Government of National Defence," appear to have risen with the occasion, since they heard of the loss of Marshal Bazaine's army and of the great fortress on the Moselle. It was on Monday week, the 31st ult., that this news got into Paris; and at the same time it was known that the Prussians had retaken (as stated in our last) the position of Bourget, near St. Denis, which a party of French volunteers had surprised two days before. The populace was greatly excited, and was instigated to a revolt by the intrigues of the Red Republican faction. They wanted to overthrow General Trochu, M. Jules Favre, and the rest of the Provisional Government; and to set up a merely Revolutionary Dictatorship, in the shape of that extemporised Parisian institution known as "the Commune"—a reminiscence of the worst days of 1792 and 1793. They professed to believe that the members of the Provisional Government were traitors to France, and were about to surrender Paris, as M. Thiers was known to have entered for the negotiation of an armistice with the Prussians outside. A tumultuous crowd, therefore, assembled in front of the Hôtel de Ville, where the Provisional Government sat, and forced an entrance without much opposition. They broke into the council-room, threatened and grossly insulted General Trochu, Jules Favre, Garnier Pagès, Jules Ferry, and Jules Simon, who were confined several hours by the brawling mob; while M. Gustave Flourens, a Major of the National Guard, proclaimed himself chief of a Committee of Public Safety, appointed by the people to take charge of affairs. At last, though not till near midnight, this scene of violence and disorder was ended by the arrival of a powerful force of loyal National Guards, whom M. Ernest Picard, one of the Provisional Government, had sent to the rescue of his colleagues. The mob was dispersed without bloodshed. We have received from our Paris Correspondent, by Balloon Post, three sketches of these extraordinary scenes, which will be engraved for the next number of our Journal. The Tuesday and Wednesday passed over quietly. On the Thursday a plebiscite, or vote of universal suffrage, was taken among the entire population of Paris, to decide whether or not the powers of the existing Provisional Government should be continued. The result was, that nearly 558,000 voted in the affirmative and only 62,638 in the negative, and new municipal chiefs of the different mairies in Paris were elected, mostly in favour of the existing Government. But in the mean time M. Thiers, who had come out of Paris to meet Count Bismarck at Versailles and had an interview subsequently with M. Jules Favre, found it impossible to bring the negotiations for the twenty-five days' armistice, proposed before, to any satisfactory conclusion. It had been understood that the French would use this time for the election of a Constituent Assembly to deliberate on the terms of peace. The point which had not been agreed upon was that of permitting the city and garrison of Paris to get in a fresh supply of provisions during the armistice. This was refused by Count Bismarck, and the negotiations were finally broken off last Sunday. It is supposed that the Prussians will soon be ready to commence a bombardment of the outer forts.

The leading members of the Paris Government are reported to have told the deputations waiting upon them, after the plebiscite of Thursday week, that they would not surrender. General Trochu said, "The Republic alone can save us; if we lost it, we should be lost with it." Jules Favre said, "The Government has sworn not to yield one inch of French territory, and will abide by this engagement." Rochefort has resigned, on account of a disagreement with his colleagues. Several persons concerned in the late revolt have been arrested. The Government has decreed some additional measures of military organisation; the abolition of the privileged Imperial Guard, the compulsory service of all men between twenty and forty years of age, and the obligation of all French departments to provide a certain number of batteries of field artillery. A spacious redoubt has been constructed below Mont Valérien, where severe fighting is likely to take place. It is believed that Paris is well supplied with food to last till after Christmas.

The accounts of military movements in the French provinces are confused and imperfect; but we learn that there was a conflict on Monday last at Bretenay, near Chaumont on the Marne, where the Gardes Mobiles were defeated with loss; Thionville was cannonaded on Saturday and Sunday; the Germans have seized Montbeliard, near Belfort; and Fort Mortier, on the Rhine, an outwork of Neu Breisach, has been forced to surrender. The commander of the Second German Army, Field Marshal Prince Frederick Charles, is at Commercy, sending forward a portion of his troops to join in the siege of Paris, and another portion to strengthen General von der Tann, in the neighbourhood of Orleans, who expects an attack from the French Army of the Loire, under General Paladine d'Aurelles. General Bourbaki is preparing to defend Lille. General Garibaldi, with 8000 volunteers, of whom 1100 are Italians and 500 Spaniards, is at Dôle, in the Jura; he has published a manifesto appealing to the sympathy of all mankind for "the Universal Republic," and blaming Switzerland, America, and England for not taking up arms in the cause of France. He seems to be acting independently of the French Generals.

The balloons from Paris have not in all cases been fortunate. Two or three were lately captured by the Prussians, with a quantity of letters, said to compromise some high diplomatic personages. The passengers in these balloons are to be tried by a court-martial.

The Birmingham Education Union has issued an appeal for subscriptions towards a special effort to provide denominational schools for Birmingham. It is proposed to raise £16,000 before Christmas.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

The Cortes, in its last sitting, was engaged in a discussion on the candidature of the Duke of Aosta; and a motion censuring the conduct of the Government was rejected by a large majority. The formal discussion on the election of a Monarch is fixed for the 16th inst.

A manifesto, signed by twenty-nine editors of the Madrid press of all parties, has been issued, declaring that they are resolved to continue to oppose the Duke of Aosta's candidature.

ITALY.

The King is to make his entry into Rome on the 30th inst. The Jesuits' College at Rome has been closed by order of the Military authorities, who have also, notwithstanding the strong protest of the Pope, taken possession of the Quirinal.

The Chamber of Deputies is dissolved by Royal decree, and the new elections are fixed for the 20th inst. The Senate and Chamber will meet on Dec. 5.

GERMANY.

There are various reports from time to time as to a coming reconstruction of Germany. It is announced that Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse Darmstadt have agreed to accept the present North German Constitution and to enter the union; but that Bavaria holds aloof, insisting on a separate treaty with North Germany, by which her military and diplomatic sovereignty shall be reserved. The proposition that the North German Parliament should hold its session at Versailles is being entertained.

In the preliminary voting for the selection of the electors of deputies to the North German Parliament, the Party of Progress has been decidedly successful in three districts of Berlin. In the first district, however, the Conservatives have succeeded in electing several of their candidates, and the result is therefore still undecided. In Magdeburg, Frankfurt, Wiesbaden, and Hanover the Liberal party has been victorious.

Dr. Jacoby, on being set free, received an ovation from the municipal council of Königsberg, of which he is a member.

AMERICA.

In the elections which have just taken place in the United States the negroes voted, in accordance with the provisions of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution. Except at New Orleans, everything passed off quietly. In that city disturbances occurred, and two negroes were killed.

The steamer Varuna, from New York to Galveston, founded off Jupiter Inlet, Florida, on the 20th ult. All on board were lost except the second mate and four men. She had thirty-six cabin passengers.

It is reported from Washington that the post of United States Minister to this country has now been offered to General Schenck, and that he will probably accept it.

Mr. Seward, who has been lately travelling in Mexico, Cuba, and California, is now visiting Japan.

CANADA.

The Parliament of the Dominion of Canada was opened, yesterday week, by the Lieutenant-Governor. He announced in his speech that the condition of the country was very satisfactory. Liberal grants had been made towards the furtherance of education, public works, colonisation, and immigration; and steps have been taken to induce the return of Canadians from the United States.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Lord Mayo arrived at Calcutta on Tuesday last.

A telegram from Peking, Oct. 26, which has been received at the Foreign Office, states that the Chinese Commissioner is about to start for France, and that there is no danger in the north of China.

A Frankfort letter states that Homburg and Wiesbaden are almost as gay and animated as they have ever been.

Mr. Edward Kenney, late President of the Privy Council of Canada, has received the honour of knighthood.

Telegraphic communication between England and the Channel islands was completed on Thursday week.

The next mails for Australia will be dispatched from London—via Southampton, on the morning of Saturday, Nov. 26; via Brindisi, on the evening of Friday, Nov. 2.

The Servian Skuptschina has passed measures establishing Ministerial responsibility, revising the press regulations, creating the rank of General in the army, and reducing the telegraph rates for foreign messages.

The ancient cities of Ceylon are being explored, photographed, planned, and described by members of the archaeological committee. A volume is to be produced worthy of the importance of the subject.

The Russian navy has received a new uniform, similar in cut and pattern to the naval uniform of other nations. The colour remains a dark green, and the epaulets and gold lace are unchanged.

The Russians announce the completion, in a few months, of the important railway between Poti and Kutais. When continued to Tiflis it will, it is expected, attract the greater part of the Persian trade.

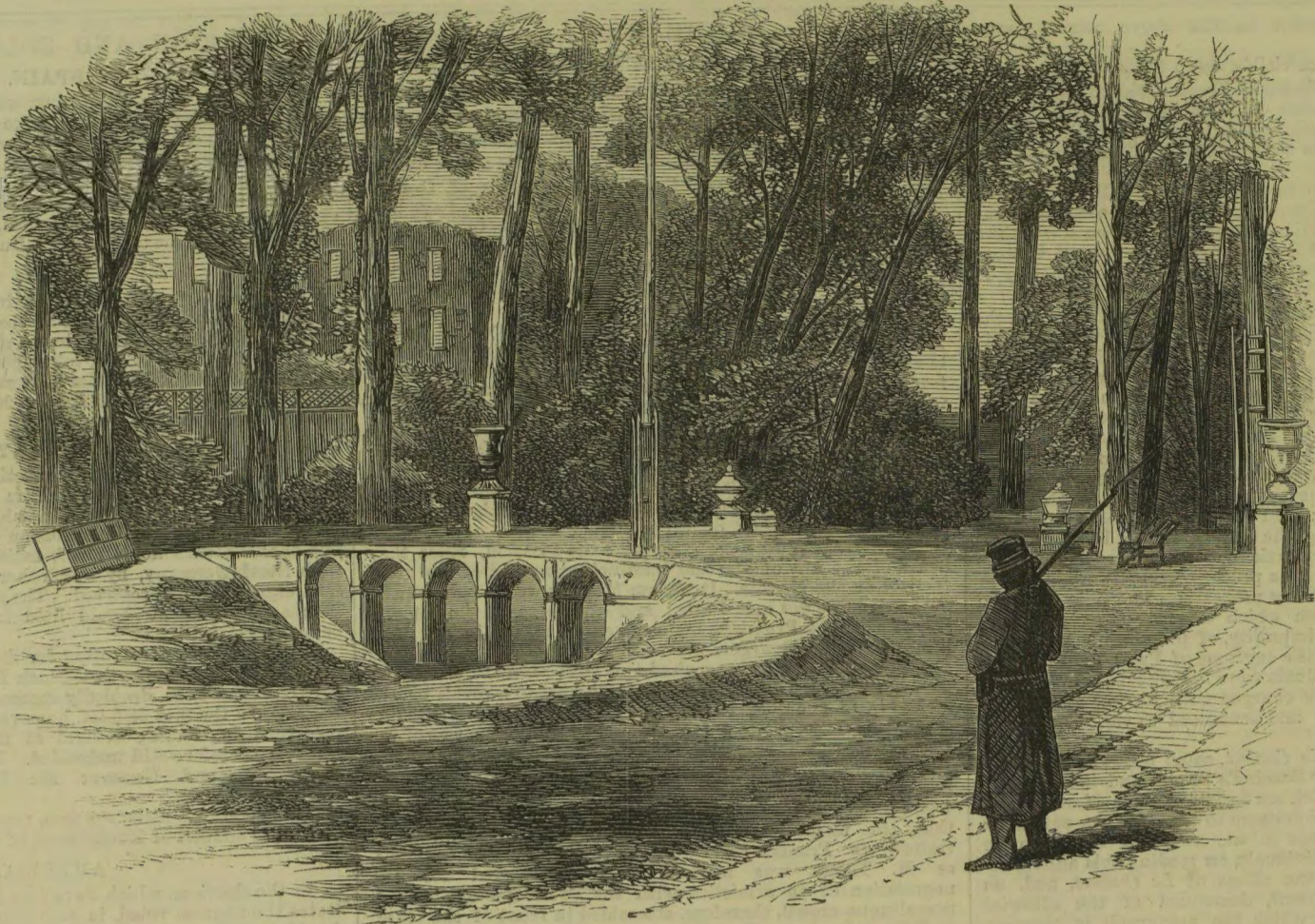
An able memorandum on female infanticide in India, written in December, 1868, by Pundit Moti Lal, the Mir Moonshi of the Punjab Secretariat, has been published by the Punjab Government.

The Shah of Persia, who is performing a pilgrimage to the holy shrine of Kerbela, lately passed through Bagdad, accompanied by a suite of upwards of 10,000 persons. The horses and other beasts of burden composing this caravan number upwards of 15,000. During his stay in Turkish territory the Shah will be the guest of the Sultan.

Mr. Cowasjee Jehangheer Readymoney, of Bombay, has given £1000 to be equally divided between the French and German wounded. It has been paid, according to his instructions, to the French and Prussian authorities, through the Ambassador for North Germany and the Consul-General for France in London.

The Prussian medical staff at Metz complain, do what they will, they cannot break the French convalescents of their craving for horseflesh. They will eat it, notwithstanding that they are receiving abundant rations of mutton. The doctors oppose their eating horseflesh because they think that the entire change of diet will operate as much as anything in effecting a cure.

At a soirée held at Colston Hall, Bristol, on Tuesday, a casket of jewellery, of the value of £200, was presented to Mrs. Hare, wife of Mr. Sholto Vere Hare, who unsuccessfully contested Bristol in March and June, 1870, in the Conservative interest, in recognition of her energetic efforts in the cause,



SIEGE OF PARIS: THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S GARDEN, ST. CLOUD.

MOVEMENTS AT WILHELMSHOE.

The *Times*' correspondent sends from Cassel, on the 3rd inst., an account of the arrival of generals and superior officers from Metz.

"The Empress's departure was unexpected. An hour before her departure Bazaine had arrived at Wilhelmshöhe, and there is doubt of an interview having been held between the Marshal and the Empress. His suite consisted of le Colonel d'Etat-Major Willette, le Comte de Mornay, Soult de Dalmatie, Officier d'Ordonnance; Viscomte Gudin, Capitaine aux Cuirassiers de la Garde Impériale; les Lieutenants Adolphe and Albert Bazaine, and Dr. Maffre. They were escorted to this place by Hauptmann von Bardeleben, of the landwehr, who had received an autograph card from every one of the officers, in which he was politely thanked for his 'delicate attention.' The Marshal is of short stature and considerable *embonpoint*. He was conducted by the Etappen-Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel von Woodtke, to the Hôtel du Nord, close to the station, where he still resides. In another

inn fourteen servants and sixteen horses were lodged; eight of the latter were sold at an average of 1000f. each.

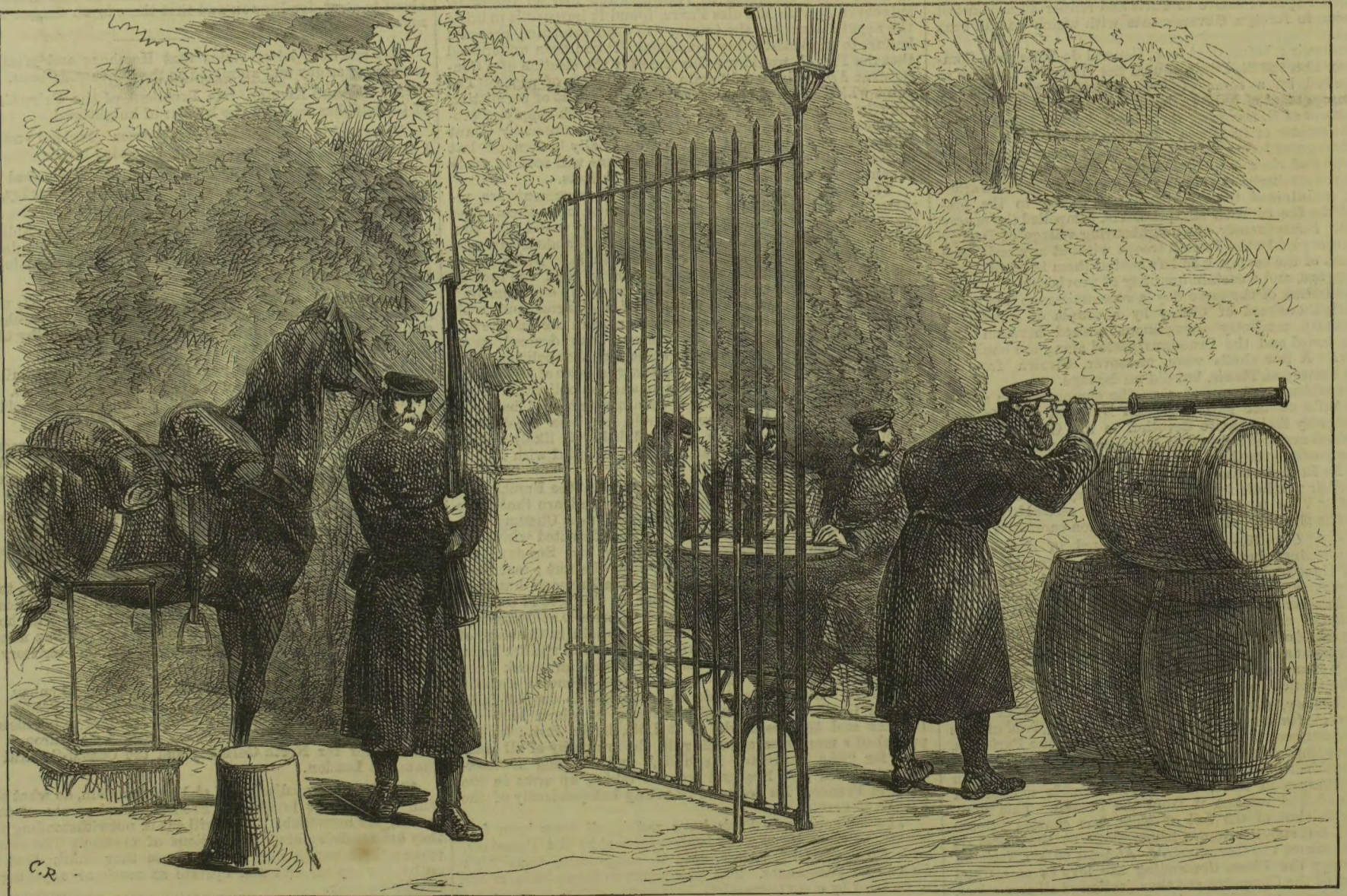
"On the morning of the 2nd, at one a.m., the Frankfort train brought another batch of prisoners. They were escorted by a detachment of the 81st Regiment (Hessians), and a strong guard had been drawn up on the platform of the station. No less than twenty-one captive Generals of different rank were there on one spot, huddled together; and no less than eighty-seven superior officers, the greater part of them belonging to the staff, thronged the platform, to say nothing of about seventy orderlies. They were conducted to the waiting-room; and, their number having been found in accordance with the official list of the escorting officers, they were walked off to the Hôtel du Nord, opposite the station. A hearty meal had been prepared for the officers in the spacious dining-room, while the Generals had a smaller room set apart for them.

"These Generals were originally to be confined in Cassel, but subsequently a message was received, according to which sixteen of them and a part of the officers were to travel on to

Berlin, the rest being retained here. Among the latter was General Prince Murat, brother to Achille, who was by special permission allowed to take up his residence at Wilhelmshöhe.

"The new comers had not yet risen from table when another special train ran into the station, bringing the Marshals Leboeuf and Canrobert, General Frossard, and ten more officers. Leboeuf is a tall, stately figure, his face bearing a pronounced military air; Canrobert is set and stout, more of the Bazaine type. They also repaired to the hotel, joining their comrades, and day was already dawning when they went to bed. About one o'clock General of Infantry von Plonski paid a visit to the Marshals, which was speedily returned.

"In the afternoon the Marshals, with the exception of Bazaine, and several Generals drove to Wilhelmshöhe to pay their respects to the Emperor. In company with Leboeuf, Napoleon returned from his usual afternoon promenade, when Canrobert stood under the western portico of the château. The Emperor walked up to him, and, embracing him fervently, kissed him on both cheeks. They then retired into the palace."



SIEGE OF PARIS: A PRUSSIAN LOOK-OUT POST, ST. CLOUD.



INSIDE PARIS: NATIONAL GUARDS ON THE RAMPARTS AT NIGHT (SKETCH BY BALLOON POST).

BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at Clondeboye, Lady Dufferin, of a son.
On the 3rd inst., at Boldon House, in the county of Durham, the wife of Captain George Jackson Hay, of a son.
On Sept. 13, at Valparaiso, the wife of James W. Howe, Esq., of a son.
On the 4th inst., at Toddington Park, Bedfordshire, the wife of W. S. Cowper Cooper, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 5th inst., at Upper Helmsley Hall, Yorkshire, the wife of Colonel G. E. Herbert, of a son.
On the 4th inst., at 45, Portland-place, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, Mrs. Egerton Boughton Leigh, widow of the late Rev. Egerton Leigh Boughton Leigh, M.A., suddenly deceased on Sept. 2, 1870, Rector of Harborough Magan, Rugby, of a posthumous daughter.
On the 5th inst., at Newton Hall, Stocksfield, Northumberland, the wife of John Joyce, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 9th inst., at Clarendon-place, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the wife of George Thompson Dickinson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st ult., at St. Paul's Church, Landour, East Indies, by the Rev. T. Moore, Chaplain, Alfred M. Tippetts, Surgeon 5th (Northumberland) Fusiliers, to Mary Elizabeth Isabelle De Courcy Deacon, only child of the late Colonel Charles Clement Deacon, 61st Regiment.
On Sept. 20, at St. Stephen's, Ootacamund Neilgherries, by the Rev. Gilbert Cooper, John Ewing, Esq., Captain Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, to Mary Casement, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General McCleverty, Commander-in-Chief Madras Army.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd inst., at his residence, No. 121, Gray's-inn-road, London, John Trail, of 4, Hare-court, Temple. Friends will please accept this intimation.
On the 27th ult., Owen Jones Ellis-Nanney, late of the 10th Madras Native Infantry, of Gwynfryn, Carnarvonshire, and Cefndendwr, Merionethshire J.P. and D.L. for Carnarvonshire, aged 80.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 19

SUNDAY, Nov. 13.—Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Benjamin M. Cowie, B.D., Vicar of St. Lawrence, Jewry;—Chapels Royal, St. James's, the Rev. Henry Howarth, B.D., Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square; Whitehall, morning and afternoon, the Rev. Wm. W. Jones, Vicar of Summertown.
MONDAY, 14.—The Emperor Justinian, promulgator of the Institutes, died, 565. Meetings: London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Odling on Chemical Action); Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (the Rev. J. W. Burgon on Divinity); Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. Monday Popular Concerts, St. James's Hall, begin.
TUESDAY, 15.—St. Machutus, or Malo. Accession of Christian IX., King of Denmark, 1863. Meetings: Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (the Rev. T. W. Burgon on Divinity); Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.; Anthropological and Statistical Societies, 8 p.m.; Royal Geographical Society (at the Royal School of Mines), 8.30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 16.—National Volunteer Association established, 1859. Moon's last quarter, 8.59 a.m. Meetings: Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. Abdy on Law); Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1.30 p.m.; general 3 p.m.; Meteorological Society, 7 p.m.; Royal School of Mines, 8 p.m. (Professor Frankland on Chemistry); Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Lord Henry Lennox's opening address).
THURSDAY, 17.—Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln. Inauguration of the Suez Canal, 1869. Meetings: Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.; Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. Abdy on Law); London Institution, 7.30 p.m. (Dr. Stone on the Acoustics of the Opera); Linnean and Chemical Societies, 8 p.m.; Society of Antiquaries and Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
FRIDAY, 18.—The Empire of Brazil established by Pedro I., 1825. Establishment of the "Credito Mobilier" at Paris, by M. Pereire, 1852. Meetings: Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. Abdy on Law); Philological Society, 8.15 p.m.
SATURDAY, 19.—The Thames and Severn Canal completed, 1789. Royal Horticultural Society promenade, 2 p.m.; Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (the Rev. B. M. Cowie on Geometry).

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 19.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
4	36	4	53	5	13	5	32	5	55	6	21	6	48
7	16	7	52	8	24	9	17	9	56	10	33	11	7

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.				WIND.			
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Direction.	General.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Miles.
Nov.	2	30.498	37.2	35.4	94	6	30.0	44.4	N. N.E.	62	0.00	62
	3	30.455	36.2	34.3	94	11	28.0	45.7	N.E. S.E. S.E.	56	0.00	56
	4	30.439	43.3	41.3	93	10	20.0	50.4	S.E. E. N.E.	72	0.00	72
	5	30.424	46.9	39.6	78	8	40.3	51.3	N.E. N.N.E.	83	0.00	83
	6	30.411	45.1	41.4	88	9	36.6	48.9	WSW.	66	0.18	66
	7	30.441	45.1	41.4	88	9	36.6	48.9	WSW.	66	0.18	66
	8	30.431	41.0	39.5	95	7	31.6	46.1	WSW. W. N.N.E.	66	0.00	66

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.530	30.492	30.472	30.472	30.472	30.462	30.466
Temperature of Air	36.5	34.6	41.5	46.4	45.7	45.7	49.5
Temperature of Evaporation	36.0	34.1	41.1	44.7	43.7	43.6	39.9
Direction of Wind	N.	N.	S.E.	N.E.	N.	WSW	WSW

NEW POSTAL TARIFF.

Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can now be supplied by post, direct from the Office, 193, Strand, W.C. at the reduced rate of £1.5s. 8d. per annum, or 6s. 6d. per quarter, to be paid in advance. This subscription will cover the ordinary Double Numbers and the special Christmas Supplements.

Post-Office Orders should be made payable to the Publisher.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be obtained at any of the Railway Bookstalls in England and Wales for 5d. each single Number. Notice of any difficulty in buying the paper at this price should be sent to the Publisher, 193, Strand, W.C.

INSTRUCTION IN SCIENCE AND ART FOR WOMEN.

Mr. ERNST PAUER will deliver a Series of Six Lectures "ON THE CLAVICIN AND THE PIANOFORTE," their History and Musical Literature. Illustrated by performance on the Pianoforte, in the Lecture Theatre, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, NOV. 16, 23, 30, Dec. 7, 14, and 21, at 2.30 p.m. Tickets for the Course, 10s. 6d.; Single Admission, 2s. 6d. A Syllabus will be issued on the day of each Lecture. Schools and Families can obtain six Tickets at the price of five.

Ladies who may wish to attend this course of Lectures are requested to apply for tickets, by letter, to the Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng, Treasurer, South Kensington Museum. Tickets can also be obtained at the Catalogue Sale Stall at the Museum, or will be forwarded on receipt of Post-Office Order made payable to the Treasurer at the Post Office, 8, Fulham-road, Brompton, S.W.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Last Few Days, positively CLOSING SATURDAY, NOV. 19, HAMILTON'S Grand DIORAMA—SCENES AND EVENTS OF THE WAR. Grand National Music, Vocal and Instrumental. Every Evening at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday at Three and Eight.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 16. Possini's MESSRS SOLENNELLE and MISCELLANEOUS SELECTION.—Titions, Sincere, Trebelli-Bettini, Bettini, Cotogni, Foli, and Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir. Pianoforte, Mr. J. G. Callcott; Harmonium, Mr. John C. Ward. Conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie. To commence at Eight o'clock. Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Area Stalls (Numbered), 7s.; Balcony, 5s. and 3s.; Area, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 2s. Tickets at the Box-office of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden; all Music Publishers; and Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, 23, Piccadilly.

WINTER EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES in OIL, DUPLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—The FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, Daily, from Ten till Five. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE L. HALL, Hon. Sec.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES by the MEMBERS will OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East, on MONDAY, NOV. 23. WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

GRAND LOAN EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, at the Gallery of the INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 53, Pall Mall, in aid of the National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor. Open Daily from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. "No such display of the Drawings of dead and living Masters of Water Colour has been seen in London since 1862."—Times, Nov. 5.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY of LONDON is NOW OPEN to the Public, at No. 9, Conduit-street, gratuitously, Every Day (except Saturdays), from Nine a.m. till Dusk, until the 30th inst. On Saturdays, free to Members and their Friends (with tickets); but the Public is admitted on payment of One Shilling each person. (By order) JOHN SPILLER, Hon. Sec.

DORÉ GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION of PICTURES, including CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c., at the New Gallery. Open Ten to Six. Gas at Dusk. Admission, 1s.

THE COAST OF NORWAY. An Exhibition of Drawings and Paintings, by ELIJAH WALTON, including "The Midnight Sun."—PALL-MALL GALLERY, 48, Pall-mall (Mr. W. M. Thompson's). Admission, with Catalogue, 1s. Ten till Dusk.

THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL. Every Night, Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, Three and Eight, all the year round. This Hall is now perfectly ventilated and delightfully cool, no matter how crowded it may be. Entirely New Programme of Songs, Ballads, &c. this Week. Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve Half Price to Stalls and Area only. Places may be secured and Tickets obtained at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith and Prowse, Cheapside; Hays, Royal Exchange. No fees of any description whatsoever. Doors open at 2.30 for Day, 7.30 for Evening, Performance. Sole Proprietors—Messrs. George W. Moore and Frederick Burgess. General Manager—Mr. Frederick Burgess.

MONTHLY POPULAR CONCERTS, BRIXTON. Second Season. Director, Mr. Ridley Prentice. Second Concert, NEXT TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 15, Messrs. Lazarus, Barret, C. Harper, Hutchins, Burnett, Minson, and Ridley Prentice; Mrs. Hale and Miss Julia Elton. Tickets, 3s. 6d., 2s., and 1s., at 9, Angel-park-gardens, and Music-shops.

CRYSTAL PALACE IN NOVEMBER.—Free from Fog and Agreeably Warm. Tuesday—Opera, "Lucia di Lammermoor"—Miss Blanche Cole, Mr. G. Perren, &c. Thursday—Opera, "Der Freischütz" (first time)—Miss Mariani, Miss J. Haydon, Messrs. G. Perren, A. Cooke, &c. Orchestral Band, Festival Organ, Tropical Department, Giant Ferns and Luxuriant Palms; Original War Sketches, including some from interior of Paris by Balloon; War Court, Great War Map, Great Shanty and Charitable Institutions, Fine Arts Courts, Picture Gallery, Egyptian Antiquities, Wonderful Photoscultural Views of Pompeii, Portrait Busts, Groups of Statuary, Fountains Playing, and a Thousand Delights of the People's Winter Garden. Monday to Friday, One Shilling. Saturday Concert, Half a Crown.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—A Morning Performance on Wednesday, Nov. 23.—MONDAY, NOV. 14, and During the Week, at Seven, PHOEBUS FIX, in which all the members of the celebrated Vokes family will appear. After which, at 7.45, a New Historical Romantic Drama entitled AMY ROBESART, written by Andrew Halliday. New and Characteristic Scenery by William Beverley. The characters represented by Mr. T. C. King, Messrs. Morton Tavares, J. B. Howard, British Wright, F. Moreland, E. Charles, Clifford, J. Neville, E. Stanforth, H. Naylor, and E. Vokes; Miss Neilson, Misses Fanny Addison, F. Stanforth, J. Vokes, Kemp, J. Morton, and E. Vokes. To conclude with a New and Original Farce, A DOMESTIC HERCULES, written by M. Beecher. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Doors open at Half-past Six; performances commence at Seven, and terminate at Eleven o'clock.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—Open for the Season.—MONDAY to Friday, THE RIVALS—Bob Acres, Mr. Buckstone; UNCLE'S WILL; AN ALARMING SACRIFICE; concluding with MY HUSBAND'S GHOST. On Saturday next, Nov. 19, will be produced a new original Comedy, in three acts, by W. S. Gilbert, Esq., entitled THE PALACE OF TRUTH.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING will be presented Victorien Sardou's great play FERNANDE, revised by Sutherland Edwards, Esq. Characters by Messrs. Farren, Leeson, Lyle, Bayle, Gaston Murray, and Lionel Brough; Mrs. Hermann Vesin, Miss Larkin, Miss Fannie Brough, Miss Sallie Turner, and Mrs. John Wood. To commence at Seven with TO OBLIGE BENSON, by Tom Taylor, Esq. FERNANDE at Eight o'clock. To conclude with ONLY ONE HALFPENNY, by John Oxenford, Esq. Box-office Eleven to Four. No fees.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE. The New Version of THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD—Mr. S. Emery and a West-End Company. New Scenery and Effects. The Alhambra Ballet of STELLA—Mdlle. Pitteri and the whole of the Corps de Ballet of One Hundred Artistes. Alhambra Scenery, Costumes, and Properties.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, Holborn. Superbly decorated. Immense success of the new Programme. The renowned racehorse "Pedigree," having been admitted to be the cleverest animal of the season, and the entire programme unapproached and unapproachable. Open at Seven. Morning Performances, Wednesday and Saturday, at Half-past Two. Box Office open from Ten till Five.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—The wonderful performing Elephant "Papeta" (very young; she is a remarkable specimen of her kind, and with a temper as gentle as a pet dog. I have seldom seen a better trained, more intelligent, or more obedient elephant.)—"Land and Water," Oct. 8.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1870.

The loving cup has done more than all the vials of wrath could do. Vainly have six weeks or more of eloquent oburgation been tried for the purpose of getting one Minister to speak out about the war, and behold the new Lord Mayor takes his seat in Guildhall, and six Ministers rise to deliver themselves on the topic! Lord Mayor Dakin's social chemistry has been potent to extract that which hostile machinery worked uselessly to express. At the City banquet, on Wednesday, the Premier, the Chancellor, the Foreign Secretary, the War Minister, the Home Secretary, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had all more or less to say on the great question of the time.

We can listen to them with leisure as the events of the war itself offer no prominent point for consideration. The negotiations for an armistice, of course, collapsed, as we had every reason to believe that they would do. It was not to be supposed that such men as are gathered at Versailles would be likely to concede to France any terms calculated to deprive the Germans of a single advantage. We now know that the terms proposed would have been a great additional gain to the besiegers of Paris. Not only would the hearts of the defenders have been turned towards peace by the interruption of the incessant excitement which is necessary to keep them up to defiance pitch, but there would have been a material result—a great consumption of the food of the capital, which must inevitably, therefore, have surrendered at a given date, while the enemy would have been constantly increasing his store. It was as unlikely that Bismarck should give other terms as it was impossible that France should accept these. The negotiation was summarily brought to an end, and M. Thiers was desired by his Government to return to Paris. His sole service will have been his acquiring such a knowledge of the condition and temper of France outside Paris as will enable him frankly to "disillusionise" the Parisian; about the chances of their being assisted by the provinces. He is

stated to have brought in the most discouraging information as to the apathy or want of organisation in the country districts; and, if permitted, he can tell Paris that she has no one but herself to rely upon. The name of Verdun is added to the long list of German conquests, and there is no other alteration in the situation. It is authoritatively stated that the attack on Paris, which appears now to be certain, will not take place for ten days or more. To a rumour that Trochu, having found his new troops reasonably steady, designs a sortie of a gigantic description, some credence is given. We would only ask—to what end would be such a sortie? In all human probability it would be repulsed with frightful slaughter; but if a large portion of Trochu's forces did succeed in cutting their way through the German lines, what would have been achieved? Those French soldiers would be so many taken away from the defence of the capital, and they would speedily be cut off by the overwhelming resources of the Germans.

Matters standing thus, we have time to hear what our own Ministers have had to say. Mr. Cardwell's language was to the point; for he spoke of the lesson which England ought to derive from the war. It was that the formation of a reserve army was an absolute necessity, and that in a very short time an industrious citizen might be turned into a capital soldier. The Lord Chancellor naturally and properly took the legal question, and was prepared to maintain, in the face of all the jurists of Europe, that we have observed the duties of neutrality with the utmost loyalty. He scorned the taunt that we are a nation of shopkeepers who care for nothing but our own interests, and declared that commerce, as carried on by England, was founded on no base or selfish notions, but on the spirit of free trade. Then came the Premier, who was eloquent on the terrors of the war, and who emphatically confirmed the Chancellor's declaration of our impartiality. He was certain that the antagonists would judge us fairly when their own passions should be tranquillised. He dwelt briefly upon our duty to interpose for the abatement of the war at a time when interposition would tend to produce no hollow truce, but permanent peace. It will not fail to be remarked that Mr. Gladstone laid stress upon the necessity of adapting our defensive institutions to the circumstances of the time, and, though he did not expatiate on this point, he would not have raised it at all unless he had arrived at the conviction which is now pressing upon all of us, but which it was thought might reach Mr. Gladstone somewhat later than the majority of his countrymen. His significant words will be remembered—not against him, but as the text of discourses which may be expected from him or some important colleague early in the Session.

Lord Granville denied that we had not used sufficiently strong language of remonstrance at the outset of the war, and held that we were bound to say no more than we were prepared to stand by. The war was none of our making, and France and Germany had both declared that it was inevitable. We had been successful in our efforts to localise it. We had made no idle or unacceptable propositions. But it was impossible not to endeavour to do something when Count Bismarck had issued a circular in which, with fearful power, he had depicted the horrors of a bombardment of Paris. We had made our endeavour, but we had felt it our duty to abstain from suggesting conditions, which could be framed only by those who were in full possession of information as to the relative situations of the antagonists. We desire to see Germany come out of the war strong in her unity, and we deprecate unnecessary humiliation to France. We should be ready to contribute any amount of labour in order to produce peace, but we should be equally glad to see it brought about by the belligerents, or by any other neutral Power. "This is our policy." The utterances of the other two Ministers were not immediately connected with the war, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer took occasion to find a moral in the warning afforded by France of the instability of earthly prosperity. On the whole, it will be thought that the leading members of the Government have done well to come in somewhat unusual number before the public on the first convenient occasion; and, if they have had little to say that we were not all perfectly certain must be said by them, it is because the Administration on this great question is fully in accord with the common-sense and common feeling of the British nation.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, still remains at Balmoral Castle, in consequence of the continued indisposition of Princess Louise from a sprained knee. Although her Royal Highness is making favourable progress, absolute rest is still strictly enjoined.

On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Taylor officiated.

Her Majesty has taken her customary daily walks and drives in the vicinity of the Royal demesne.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell and the Rev. Dr. Taylor have dined with the Queen.

The Duchess of Roxburghe has arrived at the castle. The Hon. Emily Cathcart and the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell have left Balmoral.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales returned to town on Saturday last from visiting Lord Lonsborough at Scarborough. The Prince and Princess attended Divine service on Sunday. On the following day the Prince, with Count Gleichen, went hooting in Windsor Park. Wednesday was the twenty-ninth anniversary of the birthday of his Royal Highness. The day was observed with the customary honours. The

annual dinner of the Prince's tradesmen was held at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Mr. W. C. Jay. Upwards of 200 guests were present. In the evening the principal streets were illuminated. At Windsor the bells of St. George's Chapel and of St. John's Church were rung. Royal salutes were fired, and a dinner was given by the Mayor and Corporation in the Townhall. At Sandringham the usual dinner was not given to the dependants upon the Royal estate, in consequence of the incompleteness of the works in course of progress upon the Royal demesne; therefore each labourer and others accustomed to share the Royal hospitality were provided with a piece of beef, ingredients for a plum-pudding, bread, cheese, and beer, to be partaken of at their respective homes. Prince and Princess Christian and Prince and Princess Teck visited the Prince and Princess at Stafford House and remained to luncheon. In the afternoon the Princess, with Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and Princess Louise of Wales, and Princess Teck, with her children, went to the Royal Amphitheatre, Holborn. Prince Arthur dined with the Prince and Princess. The Princess has taken her usual daily drives. Their Royal Highnesses have visited, during the week, the Royal Italian Opera, the Opéra Comique, and the Globe Theatre. The Prince and Princess, with their family, have arrived at Sandringham.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein continue at Frogmore House. The ceremony of conferring the Chief Stewardship of Windsor upon Prince Christian took place on Monday, at the Townhall. The office was last held by the Prince Consort, since whose death the Chief Stewardship has remained vacant. After an address from the Recorder, the Mayor presented to the Prince the charter of the High Steward of Windsor and the freedom of the borough, which were contained in a carved casket made from oak taken from Windsor Forest. After the administration of the oath, the Prince, in a graceful speech, expressed his high appreciation of the honour conferred upon him. In the evening his Royal Highness was entertained at a banquet by the Mayor and Corporation in the Townhall. On Tuesday Prince and Princess Christian were present at the reopening of the parish Church of St. John, New Windsor.

The Duke of Cambridge has been on a visit, during the week, to Lord and Lady Londesborough, in Yorkshire.

Prince Troubetzkoy, Military Attaché to the Russian Embassy, and Princess Troubetzkoy, have arrived at the Alexandra Hotel from Brussels.

The Duchess of Abercorn has left town on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Durham.

The Duchess of Montrose, with Marquis Graham, has arrived at her residence in Belgrave-square from Scotland.

The Duchess Dowager of Grafton has arrived at her residence in Grosvenor-crescent from Euston Hall.

The Duchess Eleanor of Northumberland has left for Rome. The Duc Perez de la Prada has arrived at the Clarendon.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde have left town for Portumna Castle, in the county of Galway.

The Marchioness of Bath has left town for Deal.

The Marchioness Constance of Lothian and Lady Gertrude Talbot have arrived at the Cliftonville Hotel, Margate.

The Marchioness Dowager of Lansdowne has arrived at her residence in Grosvenor-square from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, at Bowood, Wilts.

The Marquis of Ailesbury has arrived in town from Savernake.

The Earl and Countess of Mountcharles have arrived in town from Godington Park, near Ashford.

The Earl and Countess of Carysfort have arrived in town from Elton Hall.

The Countess of Mayo has left England to join the Viceroy of India at Calcutta.

Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-place from Scotland.

Viscountess Jocelyn has left town for St. Leonards-on-Sea.

M., Madame, and Miss Van de Weyer have arrived at New Lodge, Windsor Forest, from Abergeldie Castle.

Miss Burdett Coutts has given, this week, the first of her four November Wednesday evening receptions, at her mansion in Stratton-street.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The trustees of the British Museum have appointed Mr. R. S. Poole, assistant keeper of the department of coins and medals, to the keepership of that department.

At a special meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works the restriction of the term of election of chairman to one year was confirmed, and the day of election was fixed for the 18th.

The managers of the South London tramways announce a daily service of "workmen's carriages" between Brixton and the Westminster-road. The distance is three miles, and the fare is to be a penny for the single journey.

The *City Press* states that the committee organised for arranging the presentation of a testimonial to the late Lord Mayor have commissioned Mr. J. Edgar Williams to paint Mr. Besley's portrait.

The Albert Bridge, which is to span the Thames from the south-west corner of Battersea Park to Cadogan Pier, is to be completed. For about four years the piles of this bridge have disfigured the river.

Finding that the finances of the Middlesex Hospital are in an unsatisfactory state, Sir Edward R. Jodrell has sent to the secretary a cheque for £1000, and his subscription will be increased from ten to twenty guineas per annum.

Mr. William Thomas Farnell, of the firm of Farnell, Watson, and Co., brewers, died at his residence, Isleworth, last week. The deceased, who was in his sixty-ninth year, was the last of the male line of Farnells, and is reported to have been worth nearly a million of money.

The fifty-fourth session of the members of the Institution of Civil Engineers, which was established in 1818, and incorporated by Royal charter in 1828, "for the general advancement of mechanical science," was commenced on Tuesday, when a paper on cofferdams was read by Mr. T. D. Ridley.

Pauperism in the metropolis exhibits a slight decrease as compared with the returns of last year. In the fifth week of October the number of persons in receipt of parochial relief in London was 132,537, and of these 34,628 were in the work-houses, and 97,909 were outdoor paupers. The total shows a decrease of 3645 upon the figures of the same period in 1869.

Following up the step which Miss Burdett Coutts inaugurated, some few years since, by the presentation and erection

in Victoria Park of the beautiful structure known as the Victoria Fountain, she has now made a similar gift to Regent's Park. It is being erected opposite the principal entrance to the Zoological Society's Gardens.

At the evening meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Tuesday next, at the Royal School of Mines, Jermyn-street, Sir R. I. Murchison, president, will take the chair, and the following papers will be read:—1. President's opening address. 2. Last letters of Mr. G. W. Hayward on the geography of Gilgit and Yassin. 3. Letter from T. Douglas Forsyth on the Yarkand Expedition. 4. Letter from Dr. Cayley on routes between Ladak and the Kuen-Lun.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 notify that an Act intitled The Protection of Inventions Act, 1870, 33-34 Vic., cap. xxvii., has been passed for the protection, amongst other things, of the exhibitors at the annual international exhibitions, and contains provisions similar in character to those which were effectual for the protection of inventors at the Exhibition of 1862 in pursuance of the Protection of Inventions and Designs Amendment Act, 1862.

A special meeting of the Court of Common Council was held on Monday, at which a report respecting the proposed Foreign Cattle Market was brought up by the Markets Committee. It was recommended by this body that the building should be constructed upon the site of the late Deptford dock-yard, which was to be purchased by the Corporation for £91,500. The result of a long discussion was the adoption of the report by a large majority.

Last Saturday the Metropolitan Board of Works inspected the sites of some proposed improvements in Shoreditch, including the widening of High-street, by Shoreditch Church. Miss Coutts invited the board to inspect the new street which she has made leading to Columbia Market, and to take luncheon in the hall of Columbia Market. Mr. Hassard presided, and among those present were Mr. Charles Reed and Mr. John Holms (the members for Hackney), Sir William Tite, M.P., and Mr. Alderman Gibbons.

The half-yearly meeting of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution was held yesterday week, when a report was presented, from which it appeared that, during the past year, 836 applications for relief had been made, and that grants had been made in 541 cases, to the amount of £1395. The number of annuitants now on the funds is 170. There are sixteen inmates in the asylum, and during the year 215 had been received into the temporary home. The provident fund is highly appreciated by those for whom it was established.

Professor Huxley, on Monday night, distributed the Queen's prizes and pecuniary scholarships awarded to the students of the evening classes and pupils of the Islington School of Science and Art, which, since its establishment in 1862, has, besides several gold, silver, and bronze medals, carried off two £50 exhibitions, tenable for three years, and six £10 scholarships. Professor Huxley, who is a candidate for one of the metropolitan school board districts, took the opportunity to read the ratepayers a lecture on their duties as the electors of men to carry out the new Education Act.

Yesterday week the first sessional meeting of the Architectural Association was held at the rooms of the society, in Conduit-street, when the reports of the various classes and other departments were made, and an inaugural address was delivered by the president, Mr. T. H. Watson. The first ordinary general meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects for the present session (1870-1) was held on Monday, when the president, Mr. Thomas N. Wyatt, delivered the opening address. Several papers of interest will be read at evening meetings during the session.

Mr. W. B. Towse, clerk to the Fishmongers' Company, reports that during last month the meters in the employ of that body seized 25 tons 8 cwt. of fish as unfit for human food at the two metropolitan markets. Of this, 24 tons 10 cwt. came from Billingsgate, and 18 cwt. from the Columbia Markets, and it had all been brought to London by rail. The fish numbered 142,886, and included 47 brills, 37 cod, 137 dabs, 400 gurnets, 5438 haddocks, 3257 halibut, 74,768 herrings, 731 lobsters, 3945 plaice, 3 skate, 47,200 smelts, 1166 soles, 874 thornbacks, 10 turbot, and 4880 whiting. There were besides 36 bushels of cockles, 30 of mussels, 8 of periwinkles, and 2 of whelks, and 1358 gallons of shrimps. The whole quantity has been destroyed in the usual manner.

A course of lectures on the Elements of Physical Science is being delivered by Professors Huxley, Guthrie, and Oliver, in the lecture theatre of the South Kensington Museum, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. An advanced course of lectures on "Physics and Human Physiology," by Professors Huxley and Guthrie, will begin on the 15th inst., and be continued on every succeeding Friday and Tuesday. These lectures are for ladies only, and are under the auspices of the Lord President of the Council and a committee, consisting of the Duchess of St. Albans, Ladies Derby, Tankerville, De Grey and Ripon, Granville, Cowley, Elcho, Dorothy Nevill, Northcote, Sandford, and others. Professor Huxley, in his discourse on Wednesday, took a map of the Thames, as a representative of rivers, and showed how the water of the Thames basin is received from the atmosphere in the shape of rain, hail, snow, or dew, pumped up from the surface of the sea by the great agent the sun, and that thus the water of the Thames, as present representative of rivers, is constantly circulating and the agent of the circulation is the sun.

The annual procession of the Lord Mayor of London and other City dignitaries from Guildhall to Westminster started, on Wednesday afternoon, in a dense fog. The street lamps along the route were lighted, but they only served to make the darkness visible, and the crowds which assembled could only hope to obtain a dim vision of the gilded carriages and gorgeous liveries which mark this annual display of civic splendour. Fortunately for the sightseers, the fog lifted as the procession set out by way of the Thames Embankment for Westminster; and the Lord Mayor, having been presented to the Barons of the Exchequer, returned to Guildhall by the old route of the Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, and Cheap-side. In the evening the Lord Mayor gave a banquet at the Guildhall. The principal speeches were delivered by the Premier, the Home Secretary, the Lord Chancellor, and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Earl Granville gave an account of the course taken by the Government with regard to the war, and appealed with confidence to the country for its approval. Lord Mayor Dakin presided with efficiency.

Sir John Swinburne, Bart., delivered an address on the South African gold and diamond fields at Newcastle last week.

A pamphlet, entitled "The Franco-German War," by Samuel Smith, of Liverpool, has been published by Longmans and Co. It clearly and forcibly sets forth the nature of the war and its bearings on British policy. Although demurring to slight points here and there in the essay, one cannot but be impressed by the author's ability, good feeling, and impartiality.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Foreigners involuntarily in England have much to trouble and try them, but they have a splendid revenge. This Lord Mayor's Day on which I write represents in full force their traditional idea of British atmosphere; that is, one cannot see the houses on the other side of the street, and everybody is coughing when he is not—well, complaining "at" the stifling fog. Then this day is selected for the grand procession of the chief man of all the world, the greatest magistrate of the greatest city of the greatest nation; our only procession, in fact. And this passes through a medium which would be represented on the stage, at the opening of a pantomime, by a great many "gauzes," only there is no good fairy to cry, rather shrilly,

You mist, be misad, and leave the prospect free,
And let these parties see what they shall see.

The casualty occurs, too, on the first occasion when the Lord Mayor makes his progress along the Victoria Embankment. Father Thames, if he have the humour attributed to him by the artists, must have "wunk many winks" at the discomfiture of those who have been cribbing and confining his banks, and whose work disappeared on the one day when it was to have been notably illustrated. I, alas! am old enough to remember so many Lord Mayor's Days when the same misfortune has occurred, that I boldly venture on a revolutionary suggestion. Why cannot the date be altered, and the City Consul begin to reign on July 9, when there is the best chance of what the Americans call a good time? I dare say that there are as many reasons against this as were found against rectifying the Calendar; but that was done, and Cowper had to write,

'Twas April, as the bumpkins say,
The Legislature called it May.

In the name of the children for whose sakes so many distinguished men are now pressing claims to be made Education Boards, let the subject be taken into consideration. A radical said that the 'prentice who did not believe the Lord Mayor to be the greatest man in the world would come to be hanged; but what does the 'prentice know of the Lord Mayor except as the central figure in the November procession? If this cannot be seen, Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporation are responsible for the neglect of that poor boy's education.

A most respectable man, proprietor of a most respectable provincial journal, has just been fined £50 because his sub-editor, in a moment of that zeal which is about the most inconvenient thing a journalist can have, concocted a sensation paragraph, and indited a scandal against a noble Lord and Lady. The proprietor seems to me to have done nearly everything that he could to atone for the error of his subordinate, and the punishment was avowedly made a moderate one. Mr. Justice Mellor, in pronouncing judgment, expressed a wish that the real culprit had been before the Court, as in that case "such a sentence would have been dealt out as would have tended to stop the publication of startling paragraphs and sensational announcements." Every honest man wishes that such things could be stopped. I have no desire to offer the least extenuation of the offence which was committed. The writer of the paragraph most certainly believed that he had got hold of "a good bit," and he merely intended to increase the reputation of his paper for omniscience. But he was utterly and unpardonably wrong in his act. I wish, however, that Mr. Justice Mellor, at the risk of being accused of the terrible crime of making "uncalled-for remarks," had thrown into his address a few words which, though they would have been of no effect upon those alluded to, would have been welcomed by journalists who rigidly eschew sensationalism and scandal. I wish he had said that a very large, very well-dressed, and very vulgar public is eager for such garbage, is delighted to read it, and luxuriates in discussing it. Were there no such a public, there would be no mysterious announcements, whispers of what "the gentlemen of the long robe" are likely to have next term, and the like; and the atrocious impertinence of printing the names of respectable persons as the "probable" parties to legal proceedings would be scouted. That such base wares find a sale is no excuse for the sellers, but what of the buyers?

Luther's birthday fell this week. I note it only because Lutheranism—aided by certain shells and needle-guns—holds this week the most extraordinary position ever vouchsafed to that division of religionists. Of course, in addition to the contingent above mentioned, the Lutherans have been materially aided by Calvinists and by Catholics, but the lion's share of glory goes to the followers of the bold Martin Luther—he who sang (vide Thackeray)

Who loves not wine, women, and song,
He is a fool his whole life long.

The brave men of Islington have been roused to wrath by the ruffianism of her roughs; and, having armed themselves with stout sticks, have gone forth upon those who insulted ladies and children on their way to church and chapel. Heavily or slashingly did the well-handled weapons descend upon the backs and shoulders of the cads, who, accustomed to the mild remonstrances of the police, or, at worst, to a little good-natured propulsion, were astounded at finding out what a thrashing meant. They howled and fled. Of course, it will be a magistrate's duty—I hope not his pleasure—should complaint be made, to remonstrate with those who had no right to take the law into their own hands. But equally, of course, everybody is pleased at the pluck of the Islingtonians. Nevertheless, in 1870, it ought not to be necessary for gentlemen to come out of their houses, and fight the rabble in an Islington suburb; and if it be illegal for the stalwart police whom we pay to deal out whatever hard knocks may be wanted, the chiefs of the police should ask Parliament to make it legal. At all events, in the mean time, if the roughs come down in force to avenge their beaten accomplices, I hope that the officers will be allowed to defend themselves in the most emphatic way.

The puff system is now in such furious working that it seems absurd to adduce an isolated instance. The way in which advertisers thrust their wares in your face is tyrannical, and one of these days the trampled public will turn and demand of the journals that advertisements shall be decorous. Look at our playhouse vulgarities in this way. They insult the eye and the understanding, while in France (when the theatre exists) the name of the night's play and the names of the actors are enough. To be sure our theatres address the less educated class, but even this need not be "bludgeoned with puffs." However, I postpone that discussion. Here is a very small puff, but then it is very pious. A hair lotion is announced. Its virtues are first lauded, and then we are respectfully informed that "This lotion is sold for the furtherance of mission work in India, especially in Zenana teaching." Think of that, and that every extra spongy squeezed among your locks helps to saturate with truth the minds of the Indian ladies! "Lotion," surely derived from the lotus-flower, dear to the Zenana. On the whole, I think that this union of the Halls of Exeter and the Apothecaries is the most pleasing thing that I have noticed, in a tolerable large experience of such expiations.



SURRENDER OF METZ: MARSHAL BAZAINE'S ARMY MARCHING OUT AS PRISONERS OF WAR.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adams, Coker, to be Rector of Stockton, Warwickshire.
 Aldworth, John; Rector of Rodington, Salop.
 Beckles, Bishop; Rector of Wootton, Dover.
 Bedford, Henry, to be Curate of Clutton, Somerset.
 Bennett, Stephen; Vicar of Woodmancote-with-Popham, Hants.
 Capel, G. M.; Rector of Passenham, Northamptonshire.
 Carter, John Edward; Rector of Castle Eaton, Wilts.
 Croke, Samuel Hay; Vicar of Northbourne.
 Coombes, Edwin; Curate of Kinson with St. Mark's, Talbot Village.
 Cummin, J. K.; Curate of Passenham with Daneshanger.
 Davies, Joshua; Perpetual Curate of Garthell, Cardiganshire.
 Dowdswell, E. R.; Curate of Bushley.
 Egerton-Warburton, Geoffrey; Curate of Leigh-on-Mendip, Somerset.
 Eyre, John Francis Nash; Vicar of St. George's, Waterloo, Hants.
 Fellows, Spencer; Perpetual Curate of Pulham St. Mary Magdalen.
 Fidler, D. W. R.; Curate of Napton-on-the-Hill.
 Fuller, E. A.; Vicar of St. Barnabas's, Ashley-road, Bristol.
 Gibbs, Dr.; Rector of Bradston, Tavistock.
 Gillam, C. M. de P.; Vicar of Othry, Somersetshire.
 Gregory, Canon; Rural Dean of Camberwell.
 Hadow, W. E.; Vicar of St. Barnabas's, Bristol; Vicar of South Cerney.
 Hewitt, T.; Rector of Preston St. Mary, Suffolk.
 Holland, P. E. S.; Chaplain to the Gloucester Union.
 Holman, W. H.; Vicar of Iwade, Kent.
 Holmes, John G.; Incumbent of St. Mary Magdalen's, Wandsworth-common.
 Horsley, Henry, Vicar of Northleach; Rural Dean of Northleach.
 Hoskin, Thomas Raffles; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Runcorn, Cheshire.
 Hughes, Augustus; Curate of Winterslow.
 Hulton William; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Weston, Hants.
 Inman, Edward; Curate of Wilton.
 Jacobson, W. B. R.; Vicar of St. Mary's, Charterhouse.
 Johns, Thomas; Vicar of Manoroven, alias Manerawen, Pembrokeshire.
 Kemp, George Rountree; Curate of Hilton, Dorset.
 Knowles, George Ramsden; Perpetual Curate of St. Thomas's, Lydiat.
 Lawrence, R. Gwynne; Vicar of Tong, in the county of Salop.
 Liddell, W. W.; Vicar of South Cerney; Rector of Cowley, Cheltenham.
 Littlewood, James Lawrence; Curate of Edington, Wilts.
 Lumley, George Savile; Perpetual Curate of Kenley, Salop.
 Massey, Hon. A. H. T.; Curate of Fladbury.
 Meugens, A. G. M.; Curate of St. Thomas's, Dudley.
 Millar, Dr.; Vicar of Cirencester; Rural Dean of Cirencester.
 Miller, G. Curate of St. John's; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Westminster.
 Morgan, David Parker; Vicar of Aberavon-with-Baglan, Glamorganshire.
 Newman, Arthur; Vicar of Wembdon, Somersetshire.
 O'Connor, Dionysius Prittle; Rector of Calcethorpe, Lincolnshire.
 Ormandy, Joseph; Perpetual Curate of St. John the Evangelist, Accrington.
 Outram, George Sandford; Rector of Redmile, Leicestershire.
 Pearson, Alleyne Ward; Vicar of Watperry, Oxon.
 Pickles, J. S.; Incumbent of St. Saviour's, Everton; Surrogate for Chester.
 Plumtree, W. A.; Vicar of Wharton, Notts.
 Pudsey, Frederick William; Vicar of Masbrough, Rotherham, Yorkshire.
 Rawlins, J. A.; Curate of Charleote.
 Rawstone, William Edward; Honorary Canon in Manchester Cathedral.
 Roy, R. C.; Vicar of Upton, Lincolnshire.
 Russell, H. L.; Curate of the Church of the Annunciation, Chiselhurst.
 Shackleton, Thomas; Chaplain of St. Martin's Home, Hereford.
 Steward, Ambrose Heath; Rector of Ashby Parva, Leicestershire.
 Wainwright, Charles Henry; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Blackpool.
 Walford, H. T.; Vicar of Dettling.
 Waller, Horace; Vicar of Leytonstone, Essex.
 Walrond, M. A. S.; Rector of Lowick, Northamptonshire.
 Walters, Thomas; Vicar of Boyton, Cornwall.
 Walton, Nicholas, Curate of Adlingfleet; Vicar of Wilberfoss.
 Wandby, W. R.; Vicar of Wilbarston, Northampton.
 Wetherall, A. W.; Rector of Stonegrave; Rural Dean of Helmsley.
 Wigram, Ernest, Curate of St. George's, Doncaster; Vicar of Brayton.
 Wildkie, C. H.; Curate of Sunninghill, Berks.
 Woodman, Frederick Thomas; Rector of Nettleton, Wilts.

The Bishop of Oxford, on Thursday week, opened a new chapel-of-ease at Headington.

The Bishop of Lichfield consecrated a new church at Annsroft on Monday.

The church of Starston, Suffolk, has been reopened, after enlargement and restoration.

A new chancel to the Chapel of St. John, Crowborough, was consecrated by the Bishop of Chichester on the 2nd inst.

The Christmas ordination for the London diocese in the present year will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Dec. 18.

The revisers of the New Testament company met on Tuesday for their fourth session at the Jerusalem Chamber. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided.

The friends of Canon Freemantle are endeavouring, as a testimonial, to raise £2000 for the restoration of the church of East Claydon, of which he has been Vicar thirty years.

The *Guardian* says:—"The Bishop of Gloucester makes frequent use of the halfpenny postal cards in his correspondence with his clergy, and most of the communications are written in Latin."

The Church of St. Michael, North Kensington, the foundation-stone of which was laid last week, will be ready for consecration, it is anticipated, on Easter Sunday next. The Vicar designate is the Rev. Edward Ker Gray, M.A.

The committee of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, Southampton-street, Strand, have opened a fund for the assistance of Continental chaplains deprived of their incomes by the war. Contributions may be paid to the London and Westminster Bank, St. James's-square; or to the secretary.

The parish Church of All Saints, Hastings, after a complete renovation by Mr. Butterfield, architect, at a cost of £5000 (of which one fourth has yet to be raised), was reopened on All Saints' Day. Open seats have been substituted for the old high pews, and the fittings are of oak and walnut.

The church of St. Mary, Castlegate, York, was reopened on Tuesday week, after extensive restoration. The work of restoration has cost £4000, and the Dean of York has previously undertaken to defray the whole cost. There are four chantries and a beautiful specimen of a stoup.

The Bishop of London, in a letter to the *Times*, says it is well known that one of the objects of the Bishop of London's Fund was to provide schools in poor and populous districts, and to this object a sum of about £33,000 has been devoted. A legacy of £10,000 will be applied to the same object; but the Bishop desires to raise £6000 or £7000, if possible, this month.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol presided at the annual meeting of the S. P. G. on Tuesday week. On Wednesday evening there was a special service in the nave of St. Paul's Cathedral. The Rev. Dr. Miller preached the sermon. On Thursday morning a second service for the county friends of the society was held, at which Dr. Miller again preached.

Nafferton, one of the prettiest little towns in the East Riding, having had its church restored, at a cost of nearly £600, by Mr. G. F. Jones, architect, that building has been reopened. The church contains a new organ, by Meacock and Son; and three stained windows—one, by Wailes, in memory of Mr. Richard Dickinson; and the other two in memory of Mr. Jacob Laybourne.

On Thursday week the Bishop of Bath and Wells consecrated a new church, which has been erected by Mr. Norton, architect, at a cost of £3000, on the site and foundations of St. Peter's, Walton, near Clevedon—a church which had been in ruins for generations. Mr. R. Godwin was the prime mover in the matter, and contributed two-thirds of the cost; Sir Wm. Miles gave some of the stone used; and the pulpit, font, altar, communion-plate, &c., were also gifts. The east window is filled in with painted glass, designed by the Rector, the Rev. R. W. Hautenville. At the side of the chancel are two stained-glass windows in memory of the late Rev. C. L. Cornish, Vicar of Compton Dando, whose remains lie in the churchyard.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells, on All Saints' Day, opened Worle church, which has undergone a thorough restoration at the hands of Mr. Norton, architect. Two windows have been fixed in the south side by the Rev. W. C. Fox, of The Grange, Frampton Cotterell, as a memorial to his grandparents. A beautifully worked altar-cloth has been presented by Mrs. Charles Edwards, of Wrington. At the top and base of the reredos is a beautiful specimen of carving, in sycamore wood, by the Misses Wodehouse, daughters of the late Vicar. The total cost of the work will exceed £1500, out of which sum £1250 has been subscribed, principally through the indefatigable exertions of the late Vicar, the Rev. N. Wodehouse, whose funeral took place on the previous Thursday.

There was a large assembly of the clergy and gentry from various parts, on Tuesday, to attend the reopening of a Windsor parish church, which has been closed for many months for the purpose of entirely remodelling the interior, so much required for the comfort and accommodation of the congregation. The Bishop of Oxford preached at the morning service, and the Rev. Dr. Barry, of King's College, London, preached in the evening. The church, which was one of the ugliest and worst contrived in England, under the skillful hand of Mr. Teulon, the architect, has become one of the handsomest. Too much praise cannot be given to the Rev. H. J. Ellison, the Vicar, by whose able suggestions and active exertions such important improvements have been completed.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Mr. J. A. Boyle, B.A., and Mr. A. H. Johnson, B.A., Probationary Fellows of All Souls', have been admitted actual Fellows.

The Provost and Fellows of Queen's have elected the Rev. Professor J. J. S. Brewer an honorary Fellow of their society.

The first strangers' race at Oxford (St. John's 600 yards handicap) was gained, on Monday, by Mr. W. L. Ashmead Bartlett, a member of the new Keble College, who, with forty yards' start, beat Mr. V. S. Ryan, Wadham (thirty), and four others in one minute and a quarter.

CAMBRIDGE.

Dr. Atkinson, Master of Clare, resigned the office of Vice-Chancellor on Thursday week, he having completed the tenure of three years. He is succeeded by the Master of Pembroke, Dr. Power. The Master of Trinity, Dr. Thompson, was also nominated, but retired.

The following have been elected Fellows of St. John's:—C. Carpmal, Sixth Wrangler, 1869; R. Pendlebury, Senior Wrangler and bracketed Smith's Prizeman, 1870; A. H. Greenhill, Second Wrangler and bracketed Smith's Prizeman, 1870, Whitworth Scholar; E. L. Levett, Third Wrangler, 1870; G. H. Whitaker, bracketed Senior Classic, 1870, Ball's Scholar.

At Trinity the prize of the English Essay has been adjudged to C. W. Empson; for Latin Elegiacs, to F. Myers.

The Bishop of Ely, on Wednesday week, reconsecrated the chapel of Corpus, which has been lengthened by 28 ft. at the east end, and had a new roof put on, Mr. A. Blomfield being the architect.

The University Fours, which began and finished on Friday and Saturday last, attracted a large number of ladies and gentlemen on the banks of the Cam. Eight boats entered, and on Friday the crews met in time races, starting 100 yards apart. First heat—Jesus, Sidney, King's. This was a fine race, Jesus beating the boat most fancied, Sidney, by 2 sec. The time in which the race was accomplished was 7 min. 50 sec. The Master of Sidney (Dr. Phelps) was present to witness the defeat of his college boat. Second heat—Lady Margaret, Third Trinity, Emmanuel. From the world-wide reputation of Goldie, the stroke of 'Varsity boat, the Johnians were most fancied; but a splendid race resulted in the Third Trinity winning by half a second in 7 min. 43 sec. Third heat—Corpus, First Trinity. This race requires no comment, for the Corpus were beaten easily, the time being 8 min. 10 sec. The final heat had now to be settled between First Trinity, Jesus, and Third Trinity; and on Saturday the crews were drawn in the following order: First Trinity, Third Trinity, and Jesus. A good start was effected, and, when a quarter of the distance had been traversed, Third Trinity gained a little; but, on passing the Plough, First Trinity pulled themselves together, and won in fine form by 2 sec. Time, 7 min. 35 sec. Notwithstanding the enormous amount of money spent by the Cam Purification Committee upon deepening and widening the river, it is still blocked up with weeds.

A large collection of objects of natural history has been presented to Cambridge by the representatives of Mr. J. H. Hepburn, late of San Francisco and formerly a member of the University. The collection was made by Mr. Hepburn during extensive explorations of the whole western coast of North America, from Alaska to Mexico. They are catalogued with great care, with notes of the localities and such details as are of importance to the scientific collector, and will be a most valuable addition to the museums of the University.

Dr. Simpson, of Glasgow, the recently-elected Professor to the Chair of Midwifery in the Edinburgh University, attempted, on Wednesday week, to deliver his introductory address to the medical students. The uproar, however, was so great, and the conduct of the students so disgraceful, that the proceedings had to be brought hurriedly to a close. Principal Grant and Professor Christison in vain attempted to quell the tumult. Mr. McLagan, M.P., opened the winter session of the Dialectical Society on Saturday evening, and made a review of the great events which have occurred in Britain during the last twenty years—glancing first at the military, then the political and ecclesiastical, events.—On Monday afternoon the classes of the Faculty of Theology were opened with an address, by Professor Charteris, on "The Position of the Student of Theology at the Present Time."—Professor Blackie, on Tuesday, gave the introductory lecture to his senior Greek class.

The new buildings of the Glasgow University were opened on Monday. The Duke of Montrose, Chancellor, presided; and among those present were the Marquis of Bute, the Lord Justice-General, Mr. Gordon, M.P., Sir Edward Colebrooke, M.P., and Mr. A. Orr-Ewing, M.P. The Duke of Montrose congratulated the Principal and Professors upon the success which had attended their efforts, and that they had lived to see the opening day of the new University. Professor Lushington delivered an address specially prepared for the occasion; and Mr. A. Orr-Ewing, M.P., stated that from subscriptions and from Government £254,000 had been obtained, and £117,000 had been received for the ground upon which the old college stood. Everything in connection with the new building was paid. There was still, however, required the sum of £350 for a hospital, and £640 for a college hall. Of the £150,000 in public subscriptions, Glasgow had given nearly all. The University was declared open. In the evening the event was celebrated by a public banquet, at which the Principal and Professors were entertained by the Lord Provost and a number of subscribers to the University buildings. The

banquet took place in the Corporation Galleries. Covers were laid for about 200 gentlemen, and the chair was occupied by the Lord Provost of Glasgow.

The annual sports at Eton came off on Tuesday and Wednesday, on the South Meadows, at the back of St. John's Church, in the presence of a large assemblage of spectators. Mr. Ricardo officiated as umpire, and Mr. Mulholland as starter. Subjoined are the results:—School hundred yards—Forbes, 1; Ricardo, 2; Charlesworth, 3: time, ten seconds and one fifth. School quarter of a mile—Forbes, 1; Macaulay, 2; Leahy, 3: time, 56 seconds. School hurdle-race—Bowles, 1; Thorahill, 2; Legge, 3. Junior quarter of a mile—Lord Ogilvy, 1; Harford, 2; Miles, 3: time, 68 seconds.

The session for 1870-1 at Magee College, Londonderry, was opened yesterday week, when an address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. McKee, the president. His subject was the Greek language, and he contended that the larger the acquaintance with the Greek language and mythology the greater would be the regard and reverence for the Bible.

The Rev. F. R. Pentreath, M.A., late Scholar of Worcester College, Oxford, Master of D'Aston School, Market Rasen, has been appointed to the Head Mastership of the Retford Grammar School. There were forty-nine candidates.

NEW MAYORS.

Appended are the names of the gentlemen elected, as far as returns have reached us, to be Mayors for the ensuing year:—

Aberystwith, Alderman T. Jones.	Lynn, Mr. E. E. Durant.
Abingdon, Alderman Ballard.	Maidstone, Mr. F. Pine.
Ashton-under-Lyne, Ald. J. Buckley.	Manchester, Ald. J. Grave (3rd time).
Barnsley, Mr. John Tyas.	Middlesborough, Mr. Robert Racey.
Barnstaple, Mr. W. Thorne (re-elected).	Newcastle, Mr. R. B. Sanderson.
Barrow-in-Furness, Mr. J. Ramsden.	Newcastle-under-Lyme, Mr. Williams.
Bath, Mr. J. Hulbert.	Newbury, Mr. R. A. Ryatt.
Batley, Mr. Samuel Jubb.	Newark, Mr. J. W. Smith.
Berwick, Mr. Thompson.	Northampton, Mr. Pickering Perry.
Beverley, Mr. James M. Robinson.	Nottingham, Mr. John Manning.
Birmingham, Mr. G. B. Lloyd.	Norwich, Mr. E. Watson (re-elected).
Blackburn, Mr. F. Pickup (re-elected).	Oldham, Mr. Edward Mayall.
Bolton, Mr. T. Walsley (re-elected).	Oswestry, Mr. John Morris.
Boston, Alderman John Gask.	Oxford, Mr. David Hanley.
Bradford, Mr. M. Dawson (re-elected).	Plymouth, Mr. Robert Coad Sirpell.
Brighton, Alderman Webb.	Pontefract, Mr. G. Robson.
Bristol, Mr. Thomas Canning.	Poole, Mr. Joseph Barker.
Bury St. Edmunds, Mr. John Watling.	Portsmouth, Mr. John Baker.
Cambridge, Mr. Peek.	Preston, Dr. Spencer (re-elected).
Canterbury, Mr. H. Hart (re-elected).	Reading, Mr. Peter Spokes.
Cardiff, Mr. David.	Richmond, Yorkshire, Mr. Thompson.
Carlisle, Mr. J. P. Crowder (re-elected).	Rochdale, Mr. G. L. Ashworth.
Chester, Mr. C. Dutton.	Rochester, Mr. J. R. Foord (re-elected).
Clitheroe, Mr. John Mitchell.	Ryde, Mr. Thurlow.
Colchester, Mr. C. H. Hawkins.	Salford, Ald. T. Davies (3rd time).
Coventry, Mr. T. Bury (re-elected).	Scarborough, Dr. Rooke.
Darlington, Alderman Kitching.	Sheffield, Mr. Thos. Moor (re-elected).
Derby, Mr. Samuel Walker Cox.	Shrewsbury, Mr. Edward Parry.
Devonport, Mr. Joseph May.	South Shields, Mr. J. M. Moore.
Devesbury, Mr. Matthew Ridgway.	Southampton, Mr. Thomas P. Payne.
Doncaster, Mr. A. J. Smith (re-elected).	Southport, Mr. Walter Smith.
Droitwich, Mr. W. Nutt.	Stalybridge, Mr. Hyde.
Dudley, Mr. Noah Hingley.	Stamford, Mr. Fortescue Morgan.
Durham, Mr. John Ward.	Stockton, Mr. J. Richardson.
Exeter, Mr. B. C. Gidley.	Sunderland, Mr. J. Nicholson.
Falmouth, Mr. W. Henry Lean.	Swansea, Mr. W. H. Brown.
Gateshead, Mr. J. M. Redmayne.	Tamworth, Mr. E. Hooper.
Glossop, Mr. Joseph Stafford.	Tenby, Mr. George White (7th time).
Gloucester, Mr. T. M. Marling.	Tiverton, Mr. J. Wills (re-elected).
Grantham, Mr. D. Dickson (re-elected).	Truro, Mr. Philip P. Smith.
Halifax, Mr. M'Crea.	Tynemouth, Mr. Bell.
Hanley, Mr. Thomas Pidduck.	Wakefield, Mr. Henry Lea.
Hartlepool, Mr. C. Nielson.	Wallingford, Mr. E. Wells.
Hereford, Mr. F. Llandvarde.	Walsall, Mr. E. T. Holden.
Hull, Mr. Robert Jameson.	Warrington, Mr. Broadbent, Latchford.
Ipswich, Mr. G. Sampson (re-elected).	Warwick, Mr. John Tibbitt.
Kendal, Mr. J. J. Wilson.	Welshpool, Mr. Thomas Morris.
Lancaster, Mr. W. Bradshaw.	Winchester, Mr. Charles Warner.
Launceston, Mr. Ching.	Windsor, Mr. William Mason.
Leeds, Alderman J. Barran.	Wigan, Mr. Nathaniel Eekersley.
Leicester, Mr. John Stafford.	Worcester, Mr. H. Willis.
Leominster, Mr. J. T. Southall.	Wolverhampton, Mr. James Walker.
Lichfield, Mr. W. Picard (re-elected).	Wrexham, Mr. John Beale.
Lincoln, Mr. Charles Pratt.	Yarmouth, Mr. E. H. L. Preston.
Liverpool, Mr. J. G. Livingstone.	York, Mr. G. Leeman (Lord Mayor).
London, Ald. Dakin (Lord Mayor).	

A son of Mr. Justice Hannen, Mr. J. N. Hannen, barrister, is to be appointed Judge of her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court at Yokohama.

The annual report of the Manchester and Salford Trade Council states that there are in Manchester sixty trades unions, with a numerical strength of 25,500 members.

Lady Burgoyne has received from the Empress Eugénie a gold locket, in which her Majesty's photograph is to be inclosed, as a souvenir of her memorable voyage to England in Sir John Burgoyne's yacht.

The committee appointed to arrange for a memorial to the late Marquis of Westminster have reverted to their original design of erecting a cottage hospital at Shaftesbury, instead of a middle-class school.

The Lord Lieutenant of Surrey has appointed Mr. Alderman Besley, the late Lord Mayor, one of the magistrates and deputy lieutenants for that county.—At the County Bench, Kingston-on-Thames, last week, Mr. Ingram, of Mount Felix, Walton, took his seat for the first time as a magistrate for Surrey.

The *Edinburgh Courier* states that at a meeting of a committee, held on Monday, the Earl of Dalhousie presiding, it was reported that the form of the national memorial to the late Sir James Y. Simpson had been agreed upon as follows:—"1st, a monument and statue in Edinburgh; 2nd, a marble bust in Westminster Abbey; 3rd, a hospital in Edinburgh for the diseases of women, constructed on those principles which Sir James so often and so clearly enforced; 4th, similar hospitals in London and Dublin, should sufficient funds be obtained." It was stated that £1950 had been subscribed.

A monument to Robert Scott Lauder, R.S.A., subscribed by the art students who attended his classes in the Trustees' Academy and National Gallery, Edinburgh, which has been erected in the Warriston Cemetery, was inaugurated, on Saturday last, before the subscribers and Dr. Lauder, son of the late R. Scott Lauder, as representative of the family. The monument consists of a monolith of grey Sicilian marble, containing an alto-relievo head of Scott Lauder in white marble medallion, with a block of grey marble underneath, set upon a basement of freestone. The design and execution were intrusted to Mr. John Hutchison, R.S.A.

A Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons of the eastern division of the county of Lancaster was held, on Wednesday, at the Free-Trade Hall, Manchester, for the purpose of installing Brother Le Gendre N. Starkie as Provincial Grand Master of the Province, an office which had been rendered vacant by the death of Mr. S. Blair, of Bolton. There was a large attendance of brethren, and all the lodges in the province, except one, were represented. Mr. W. R. Callender, jun., was appointed on the same occasion to the office of Deputy Provincial Grand Master; and the provincial grand officers were reappointed. At a banquet which was held in the evening, the Earl of Carnarvon spoke in encouraging terms to the brethren upon the position and progress of Freemasonry in this country.

LITERATURE.

Reconnoitring in Abyssinia. By Colonel H. St. Clair Wilkins, Royal Engineers. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) The first observation to be made about this handsome volume is, that it contains "ten coloured views" and a map; for the former are highly interesting and ornamental, and the latter is particularly useful and elaborate, and shows at a glance how important must have been the duties of the reconnoitring party. The author is undoubtedly right in saying that such a narrative as he has now supplied was "required to complete the history of the Abyssinian Expedition;" and the thorough manner in which he set about the performance of his task may be inferred from the fact that his account fills nearly four hundred large pages, and that he has very considerably appended to it a carefully-compiled index. That he has paid unnecessary attention to trivial details is not unlikely to be a general opinion; but lavishness in that respect is a weakness more easily forgiven than parsimony. A nation of shopkeepers may derive from a remembrance of the Abyssinian war the same sort of satisfaction or dissatisfaction which seems to be always created in the commercial mind at contemplation of an object obtained by costly expenditure; but to our military engineers it must always give unalloyed pleasure to reflect upon the most perfect piece of work ever accomplished, without hitch or bungle, by a British force. Of glory, as it is generally understood by men of war, there was certainly not much to be won; and, perhaps, the most appropriate honour that could have been conferred upon those who avenged the wrongs of Cameron, and Rassam, and Blanc, and others, would have been to elect them honorary members of the Alpine Club. But engineering science achieved a decided triumph; and the English commissariat, though at gigantic cost, was for once more than equal to the occasion. The volume contains ten chapters. Of them the first is devoted to a consideration of the various routes suggested, and of kindred matters; the second to an account of the preparations made, and to anecdotes concerning Menelek, King of Shoa, and Theodoros, *belli terrarum causa*; the third to a description of the voyage from Bombay, and to more anecdotes about Menelek and Theodoros; the fourth to a record of preliminary investigations; the fifth to a "reconnaissance to the Salt Plain;" the sixth to a "reconnaissance to Senafé;" the seventh to a "reconnaissance to Tekoonda;" the eighth to a "reconnaissance to Adigerat;" the ninth to various matters connected with the return of the reconnoitring committee to the coast, and with the arrival of Sir Robert Napier; and the tenth to general remarks touching Abyssinia and Theodoros, who is compared with the Maharratta patriot Sivagee, to the advantage of the latter. There are still people who have a lurking suspicion that Theodoros was not quite fairly dealt with; or, at least, was unintentionally misled. But upon this point the author has nothing to say; or, at any rate, says nothing. As to prestige acquired, the author asserts that "the English public have no idea of the effect which has been produced in the minds of Eastern nations by the late success of the English." It has been witnessed and duly made note of by all the nations to the east of and bordering on the Red Sea, and perhaps by some to the west of that longitude as well.

Among Strangers: an Autobiography. Edited by E. S. Maine. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) The chief characteristic of this well-told tale is the tinge of originality pervading every phase of it, from the manner of telling to the idiosyncracies fortheshadowed rather than laid bare and analysed. There is still sufficient novelty, also, about the Welsh, and sufficient piquancy about the English they talk, to make sketches of themselves and specimens of their peculiar dialect both interesting and amusing; and the faithful Scottish woman-servant, with her mixture of deference and familiarity, with her canny ways and shrewd sayings, with her veneration for her old home and her contempt for new places and new people, with her warm heart and broad Doric, is a portrait, old, indeed, but, being well painted, improved rather than deteriorated by age. The gifted but ill-used son of an ill-used mother, weak and vacillating as he is in general, but capable of promptness, firmness, decision, and clear-sighted views of what conduct true nobility and generous self-sacrifice and the peace of mind of the greater number and scorn of mere appearances and hatred of scandal would require of him, is such a man as is surely not less rare in life than he is pleasing to contemplate and such as it required some courage to introduce amongst creatures of flesh and blood. The sturdy Welsh lover is a gem of unusual beauty; the uncles are models; Margaret is as perfectly true to nature as she is, at the same time, unlike the majority of her sex; and the principal traits of the accessory personages are struck off with charming skill and grace. Uncle Horace, however, must be considered as a model only so far as his uncleship is concerned; in most other respects he is about as contemptible a scoundrel as was ever by courtesy termed reverend. As for the handsome man with the blue eyes who played on the key-bugle and on a maiden's affections, he is, perhaps, the most commonplace person of all the group; and it is, therefore, quite according to the Cocker of feminine novelists that he should come, see, and conquer wherever the conquest depends upon a woman's caprice. He is just the sort of man for whom the heroine—being in every respect, save some few physical attributes, his superior—would conceive a sudden and violent passion; and whose infamous behaviour, having driven her wild, thrown her into a fever, and brought her to the brink of the grave, would be ultimately forgiven with a sweetness almost unforgivable. And what sort of person is the heroine? She has big, passionate, dark eyes; she has brown hair rolled up round her head; she has a forehead, low, indeed, but of a good width; she has what some people might call a brown skin, but it is smooth withal, and there is plenty of red in her cheeks; her mouth, to be sure, is large, but the teeth inside are white and regular, and the lips which form their curtain are first cousins to vermilion; her nose is "just a tolerable sort of nose;" her neck is by no means a "white column," but a brown and slender connection between a well-set head and the proper kind of shoulders; she is neither tall nor short, and she is a little too thin; for restlessness begets thinness, and she is "a very restless little mortal." That she was wayward, impulsive, unconventional, and captivating will appear from her autobiography, which she noted down for the edification of her "great-grandchildren, dears." And hereupon a doubt occurs to the mind whether her frequent allusions to her "great-grandchildren, dears" should not have been omitted when her autobiography was edited; for it is said in the preface that "she is now happy, loving and beloved," so that either her story must have been divulged to a fortunate generation for whom it was not intended or she must be a very remarkable old lady to have such epithets applied to her in her great-grandmotherly days as would have seemed more appropriate to the years immediately succeeding her union with the man who was not so much her choice as her destiny. Of course, it is not impossible for a lady to have, during her lifetime, great-grandchildren old enough to read and profit by her autobiography; but to such an old lady epithets more ex-

pressive of venerability than "happy, loving, and beloved" would appear more applicable. But, as Mr. Toots would have observed, "it is of no consequence, thank you."

Ginx's Baby. (Strahan and Co.) This is a little book bearing no author's name, but written with vigour, truthfulness, satirical power, and genuine humour. Plain facts are stated in uncommonly plain language, and no consideration is shown for mere squeamishness. Our social, parochial, and other systems are shown up unmercifully. What becomes of funds subscribed for benevolent purposes is briefly pointed out in the episode relating to the subscription made for Ginx's baby. The amount was £1251 16s. 6d.; after defraying expenses there was "left £108 13s. 9d. for the baby's keep." This is true to the life. Are not our charitable funds, for the most part, left to the management of those whose chief, if not only, care is how they may, by creating and filling up all kinds of offices bearing salaries, suck thereout no small advantage for themselves, their relatives, and friends? "In an age of luxury," says the writer, "we are grown so luxurious as to be content to pay agents to do our good deeds for us; but they charge us 300 per cent for the privilege." However, it is easy enough to see the rottenness in the state of Denmark. To analyse it and describe it with such skill and power as the writer displays is certainly not so easy; but even that is easier than to suggest a remedy. The social system is a sort of maelstrom into which we all get drawn and whirled about without the power, however great our will may be, to get out into smooth water. The writer merely holds up a mirror and shows with marvellous exactitude the different positions, some, of course, awful and agonising, and some even pleasant and exhilarating, in which we go round and round amongst the maddening eddies of the whirlpool, but points out no way of escape. At the commencement of the volume we are introduced to Ginx, who, driven wild by the blessing of an over-numerous family which he cannot feed, has rushed out with the intention of drowning his thirteenth child; and on the last page we read:—"Society, which, in the sacred names of law and charity, forbade the father to throw his child over Vauxhall Bridge, at a time when he was alike unconscious of life and death, has at last itself driven him over the parapet into the greedy waters." The suicide was what had years before been Ginx's baby. Now, the writer's remarks clearly point to the conclusion that until "philosophers, philanthropists, politicians, Papists and Protestants, poor-law ministers, and parish officers" can leave off "theorising and discussing, debating, wrangling, legislating, and administering," and can take to practical charity, it would be better that Ginx should be allowed to drown his baby—that is, until society can be thoroughly reformed, we should tolerate infanticide. If the writer had shown at what point we should begin to cleanse and re-constitute that social system in which we have become inextricably involved with all its inevitable evils there would have been some cause for expressing gratitude for valuable advice as well as acknowledgment of deserved reprobation; but the writer propounds nothing. Stay, however; a hint, at least, is given. Whatever our social system may render unavoidable, sheer brutality is always avoidable; and perhaps the kind word might correspond to the thin end of the wedge. There is, also, some half-hearted advocacy of a mild Communism and of State-aided emigration; and there is a remark, applying, apparently, to the Abyssinian war, which reminds one of the question Judas Iscariot asked about the box of spikenard; but the writer seems to have no clearer view than his predecessors have had of the good time coming.

The Revival of Philosophy at Cambridge. By C. M. Ingleby, M.A., LL.D. (Cambridge: J. Hall and Son.) The author of this thin, red volume appears to feel many things keenly; and he suffers with especial acuteness in consequence of matters concerning the Moral Sciences Tripos at Cambridge. He is glad to see philosophy return to her ancient abode; but he objects to the examiners chosen for the new Tripos, and he finds great fault with the questions proposed. Some of the grounds on which he condemns the examiners appointed are frivolous to a degree. Nothing is more probable than that a wrangler or first-class man, who did not "go out" in moral sciences, should, after he had obtained his fellowship, betake himself to the study of Kant and Hegel, and other metaphysical worthies, and so become the best possible examiner. Most men who have had experience of a University would be likely to allow that your students who are so anxious to put the Moral Sciences Tripos on a level, in every respect, with the other triposes are just those who, though they cannot for the life of them master the *pons asinorum*, or translate a line of Virgil decently, can talk and write any amount of high-sounding gibberish which they have learnt by rote out of translations from the German; and who dislike to submit themselves to the fetters of grammar, arithmetic, or common-sense. If the author may be regarded as a specimen of what is effected by exclusive attention to the moral sciences, one would say that the result is a tendency to italicise words without any sort of reason, and to make small witticisms of a ponderous and melancholy description. In fact, the moral sciences seem to produce atrabiliariness.

Stray Leaves of Science and Folk-Lore. By J. Scoffern, M.B. Lond. (Tinsley.) The industry of some men is perfectly astounding. Here is a large volume filled with articles, contributed at various times, it is understood, and under different signatures, to all manner of periodicals, by a gentleman whose special profession, to judge from the internal evidence afforded by his collected contributions, must give him as much work to do as would satisfy anyone save what sporting writers denominate a glutton. The collection, however, seems likely in these days, when it is thought right that everybody should have at least so much knowledge of chemistry as to be dangerous, or of geology as to be sceptical, or of other sciences as to be a bore, to do good service as a really instructive as well as amusing series of more or less scientific papers. It is true that they cannot, from the very nature of the case, come approximately up to exhaustion of a subject, and that they bear a certain resemblance to the literature known as padding; but, then, there is padding and padding. The author must answer to his own conscience for having thrown out a hint that the notorious Madame Rachel's art might be carried, possibly, to the extent of not only enamelling the unsightly skin, but also of communicating to it that downy appearance, the absence of which is the principal cause, though few people may be aware of this fact, of the something unsatisfactory in the most exquisite artificial complexion. The author sometimes hits upon a most attractive title. For instance, "Baron Reichenbach's Theory of Kissing" is calculated to lead to a hurried use of the paper-knife and a headlong plunge amongst the pages of promise. Suffice it to say that disappointment will most certainly result; there is but little mention of kissing, and what there is can scarcely be said to justify the title. Some of the articles are merely biographical sketches of scientific men; but they are not the men most generally known, and anecdotes relating to them have, therefore, the greater novelty.

Wandering Willie. By the Author of "Effie's Friends;"

with a Frontispiece by Sir Noel Paton, R.S.A. (Macmillan and Co.) This is a very pretty book in every way. The writing is excellent; nature is hit off with easy skill; touching scenes are charmingly represented; and the only objection to be made is that the pedlar does not tell his story in pedlar's style or language; you hear the author, not the pedlar.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

After all the good racing and excitement of the Houghton week, meetings at Worcester, Lincoln, and Kingsbury must have been "flat, stale, and unprofitable" to all except the most ardent followers of the "sport of kings." The Worcester Handicap was quite a little Cambridgeshire, and those who made Albany a better favourite than Forget-Me-Not must have overlooked the fact that she met him on 21lb. better terms than in the great race—a pull in the weights which was sure to enable her to change positions with him. Not Out proved that he has been much overrated, on the strength of his prominent running in the Cesarewitch; and Soucar performed even worse. In the Grand Annual Steeplechase—the first really good cross-country event of the season—the prestige of the Duke of Hamilton's stable made Carlos a strong favourite; but nothing had a chance with Royal Irish Fusilier, who carried home his 11 st. 10lb. some twenty lengths before his field. At Lincoln, Repose showed up very badly in the Blankney Nursery, and has gone completely off since the commencement of the season, when on one or two occasions she ran like a first-class animal, her best performance being in the Newmarket July week, when she managed to defeat a large field, including Croxteth, Mac Alpine, and Herminie. When Jennings, at the recent sale of Count Lagrange's stud, gave 840 gs. for Alarie, we expressed our opinion that he had obtained a very bad bargain, and up to the present time the colt has done nothing to show that he is worth a third of that sum. On the occasion of his debut, when not half fit, he ran Sunshine to three-quarters of a length in the July Stakes, the pair finishing nearly a dozen lengths before the rest of the field. This capital performance was naturally supposed to give him a fair chance for the Derby; but he has run very badly in all his subsequent races, and his Liverpool cup backers gave up all hope when they saw how utterly he failed in giving 10 lb. to Elferon in the Lincoln Handicap; indeed, Joseph Dawson's very moderate colt seemed to have quite that amount of weight in hand. Countryman, who is a much-improved colt, won a couple of races at this meeting; and Amara, who, when the property of Admiral Rous, was a favourite for last year's Oaks, beat Gamos and five others very cleverly in the Hainton Stakes; though, as she was receiving a year and 15 lb. from Mr. Graham's mare, the performance was not much to boast of. The very clever victory of Musket over Dutch Skater and Blue Gown, in the Queen's Plate, proves pretty conclusively that, had he been able to start for the Goodwood cup, that trophy would not have gone to Kingsclere.

There was nothing noticeable in the first day's racing at Liverpool, except the easy manner in which Countryman, with much the worst of the weights, beat a field of thirteen over half a mile. Among those which finished behind him were speedy animals like Roma, Filou, and Fichu, and we shall hope to see the brother to Rustic make a good four-year-old, though we fear that he does not care to go much more than six furlongs. A "flying" field came out for the Bickerstaffe Cup on Wednesday, though Oxonian obtained so many allowances that nothing could have any chance with him, and his jockey's only difficulty was to keep him within a reasonable distance of the other competitors. Alarie again ran miserably badly, Miss Hervine giving him 9 lb. and an easy beating. In the Grand Sefton Steeplechase those well-known "jumpers," Brick and The Nun, made their first appearance this season, but did not perform in anything like their customary style.

Coursing men will be pleased to learn that the Wiltshire Champion (Amesbury) meeting is not likely to be abolished, as has been generally reported. The past fixture was a brilliant success, and the good fortune of Mr. Lister, who brought thirteen dogs to the meeting, was very popular. That gentleman won the Ladies' Plate with Chameleon, a daughter of two Waterloo Cup winners—King Death and Chloe; the challenge cup with Cross Patch, and divided the Amesbury Cup with Charming May and Caithness. His old favourite, Charming May, though now in her fourth season, ran with all the dash and fire of a puppy. Fandango, by Cheerful—Seaweed, winner of the Druid Stakes, is a young dog of immense promise, and sure to be heard of in connection with the Waterloo Cup.

The champion and W. Cook played two entertainment billiard matches at Liverpool at the beginning of the week, in both of which the former was easily defeated. Cook scored a break of 368 in one of them.

Great activity prevails in Woolwich Arsenal, with a view of perfecting the armament of the reserve forces.

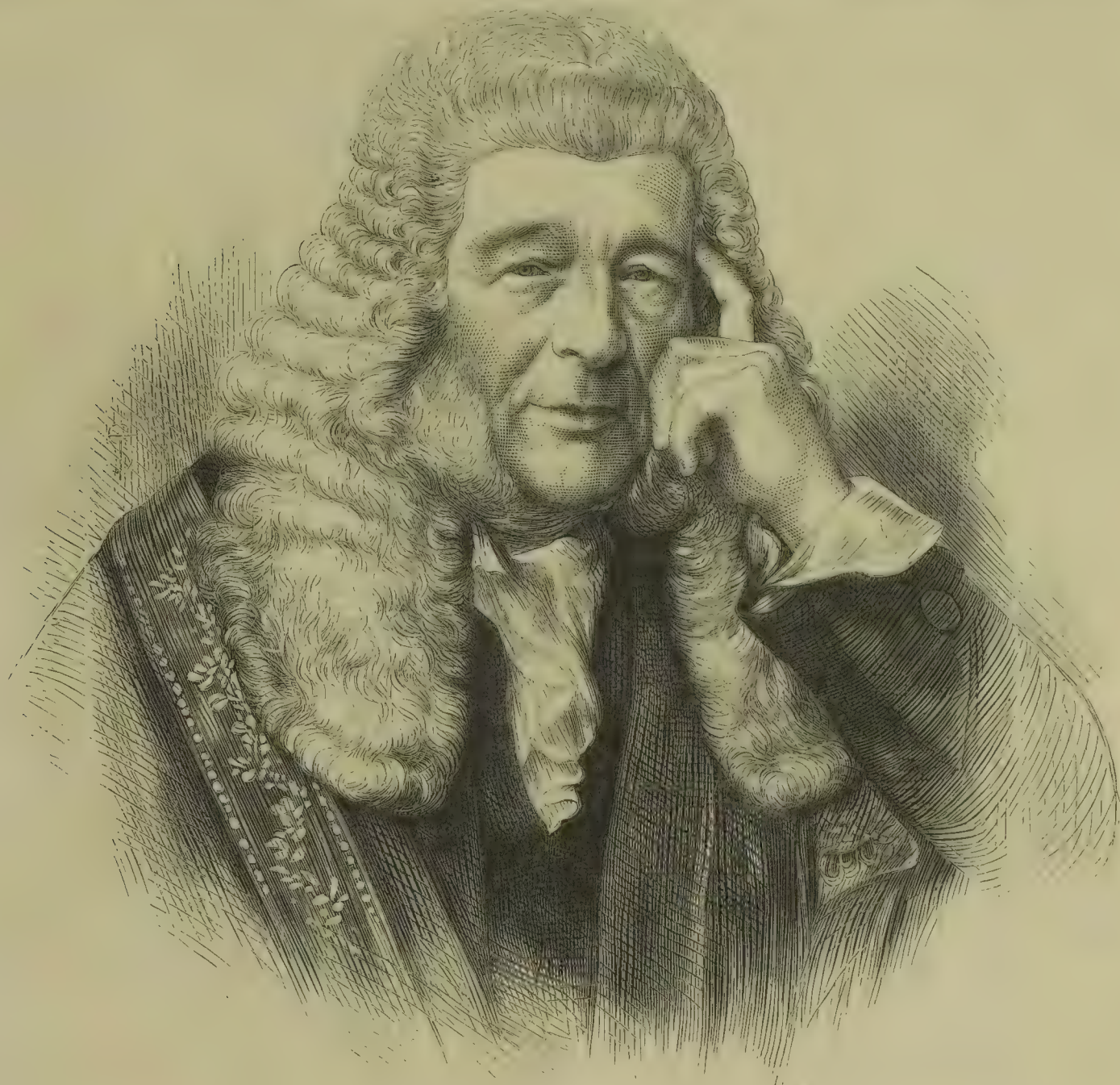
Mr. Pritchard, a Baptist minister, who died at Denbigh recently, was always understood to be a man in very humble circumstances, and was often assisted by friends. After his death, we learn from the *North Wales Chronicle*, a search resulted in the discovery of nearly £1500 in notes and coins, folded up in parcels, between the leaves of books, in corners and cupboards.

The following are the winter circuits of the Judges, as settled by their Lordships on Thursday morning—viz., Lancashire, Justice Mellor and Mr. Justice Brett; Leeds, York, and Derby, Mr. Justice Byles; Glamorgan, Worcestershire, and Warwick, Mr. Baron Bramwell; Stafford and Durham, Mr. Baron Cleasby; Hampshire, Leicester, Northampton, and Norfolk, Mr. Justice Lush.

Mr. John Henry Parker, Hon. M.A. and F.S.A., gave, last week, an inaugural lecture on the history, the present state, and the future prospects of the Ashmolean Museum, as now proposed to be used for the assistance of the students of history and archaeology. It was addressed to the members of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society. He said that he hoped to give new life to the museum and to the society by combining them together. The contents of the museum, with the addition of the large collection of 2000 historical photographs now being arranged in it, would afford an ample supply of subjects for study, and illustrations of them. The different members of the society could study them, each taking up and following out his own branch, and, when he had mastered it, giving a lecture or paper upon it, for the benefit of the other members who had not had the same opportunity of studying it. The collection of objects of interest now in the museum, although not a large one, is well selected, and affords a great deal of information. The photographs supply what was wanting, and illustrate the history of architecture, sculpture, and painting for the first thousand years of the Christian era, in a manner that could be done nowhere but in Rome.



INSIDE PARIS: WAITING TO BUY MEAT AT A BUTCHER'S SHOP (SKETCH BY BALLOON POST).



THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR, SIR J. BACON.



SCENE FROM "FERNANDE," AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

VICE-CHANCELLOR BACON.

It was lately announced that Mr. Bacon, now Sir James Bacon, Chief Judge in Bankruptcy, has been appointed a Vice-Chancellor, in succession to Sir W. M. James. The new Vice-Chancellor is the son of the late Mr. James Bacon, of the Middle Temple, by Catherine, daughter of the late Mr. Day, of Manchester. Sir James Bacon was born in February, 1798. He was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in May, 1827, and afterwards became a member of Lincoln's Inn, of which he is a Bencher. He received his silk gown in 1846. In September, 1868, on the death of Mr. Commissioner Goulburn, he was appointed Commissioner of Bankruptcy for the London district, and continued to hold that office till the end of last year, when he was raised to the bench as Chief Judge in Bankruptcy, under the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, 1869. Sir James Bacon married, in 1827, Laura Frances, daughter of the late Mr. William Cook, of Clay-hill, Enfield. By this lady (who died in 1859) he had three sons and a daughter. One of his sons is Mr. Francis Henry Bacon, of the Home Circuit.

The portrait of Sir James Bacon is engraved from a photograph by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street.

SCENE FROM "FERNANDE" AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

The new drama of "Fernande" at the St. James's Theatre has been so exceptionally successful that it merits to be distinguished from other productions of the season. The excellence of Mrs. Vezin's acting would alone entitle it to the highest consideration. Our Artist has chosen the moment of Clotilde's triumph as the subject of his Illustration. She has taunted the unfortunate Marquis de Arcis with having been the dupe of her revenge, and disgraced his lineage by marriage with a woman of infamous antecedents. Poor Fernande cannot deny a word of this, and sinks on her knees before her distracted husband. The group is striking and picturesque, and wants no more to tell the tale of anguish than the few words just written. The attitude of Mr. Lin Rayne, as the distracted Marquis, is full of force, and testifies to the vigour with which he impersonates the part. Miss F. Brough has sunk to the ground with unaffected grace, and excites our sympathy for her natural distress. Mrs. Vezin towers in the pride of victory, and launches her contempt on the great object of her wrath. Our readers already know that her triumph is of brief duration; but she suffers her disappointment off the stage. An explanation follows this terrible situation, which restores the newly-married couple to happiness. A good impression, therefore, is left on the mind of the audience as the curtain descends; and they retire satisfied with the fine acting of which they have been the admiring spectators.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Nov. 5:—

In London the births of 2198 children (1145 boys and 1053 girls) were registered last week. The deaths registered in the same time were 1343. During the corresponding weeks of ten previous years the registered births averaged 2050, and the deaths 1335 per week; after making due allowance for increase of population, the average for the past week is estimated at 2255 births and 1469 deaths; the registered births, therefore, were 57 above, and the deaths 126 below, the estimated average. Zymotic diseases caused 378 deaths, including 23 from smallpox, 27 from measles, 174 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 11 from croup, 10 from whooping-cough, 10 from typhus, 20 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 1 from relapsing fever, 14 from simple continued fever, 14 from erysipelas, and 16 from diarrhoea. From "simple cholera," or choleraic diarrhoea, 2 deaths were registered. Three deaths were returned by Coroners' juries as having been more or less due to unwholesome dwellings. Five fatal accidents were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

During the week ending Saturday, the 5th inst., 5019 births and 3227 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom; and the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 23 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, stated in the order of their topographical arrangement, were as follow:—London, 22 per 1000; Portsmouth, 15; Norwich, 33; Bristol, 32; Wolverhampton, 14; Birmingham, 19; Leicester, 34; Nottingham, 21; Liverpool, 35; Manchester, 23; Salford, 27; Bradford, 23; Leeds, 27; Sheffield, 20; Hull, 17; Sunderland, 18; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 27. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality last week was 25 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 24 per 1000; and in Dublin, 20.

It is now 114 days since the weekly returns from Berlin and 49 days since the returns from Paris were discontinued on account of the war. In Vienna the annual rate of mortality during the week ending the 29th ult. was 25 per 1000. In the city of Bonn the deaths registered during the week ending Oct. 11 were 300 (exclusive of stillborn), and the mortality was at the annual rate of 19 per 1000.

THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this society, on the 3rd inst.—Professor Williamson, F.R.S., president, in the chair—the following gentlemen were elected Fellows:—D. Howard, T. Muter, and C. W. Siemens, F.R.S. On opening this first meeting in the new session, the president alluded, in a few earnest words, to the loss the society had recently sustained through the death of two of the most distinguished of its members.

E. T. Chapman then read a paper on "The Production of the Sulphates of the Alcohol Radicles from the Nitrites by the Action of Sulphurous Acid." When sulphurous acid gas is passed into nitrite of amyl it is rapidly absorbed. The nitrite changes in colour from yellow to green, from green to blue; it then begins to effervesce, and at the same time becomes hot and boils violently. Careful observation showed that the reaction consisted in the replacement of two atoms of nitric oxide by one of sulphurous acid. The resulting liquid compound had, therefore, the composition of neutral sulphate of amyl. It readily breaks up into amyl alcohol and sulphuric acid by boiling with water, and, by long standing, even with cold water. Treated with strong hydriodic acid, it yields sulphuretted hydrogen, water, iodine, and amyl iodide; potassic bichromate and sulphuric acid cause it to yield valerician acid. Sulphurous acid and butylic nitrite react upon one another in a manner analogous to that of amyl nitrite, but the resulting product is even more unstable. Sulphurous acid and nitrite of ethyl do not readily act upon each other; at least, not at the common temperature. Mr. Chapman then proceeded to the theoretical considerations which are suggested by the above facts. Are these compounds, properly speaking, sulphates of alcohol radicles, or only isomeric bodies with them? The reaction of the amyl compound with water is very different from that of sulphate of ethyl under similar circumstances; it does not, when boiled with water, form an acid analogous to isothionic acid, but splits up into sulphuric acid and amyl alcohol. This would suggest a different linking of the molecules.

Mr. Vacher read a paper, by Mr. Elliott, on "The Determination of Sulphur in Cast Iron;" and E. A. Letts, one on "The Composition of Hypsulphurates."

At the next meeting of the society, on the 17th inst., "Mineralogical Notices" will be read by Professor N. Story Maskelyne and Dr. Walter Flight.

The Poor School, Gloucester, has received a legacy of £100 from an old pupil, Mr. Charles Lloyd, a London fellmonger.

Sir Colman O'Loughlin, Bart., M.P., has been adjudicated a bankrupt by Mr. Spring Rice, and Dec. 1 is fixed for the choice of trustee and appointment of a committee of investigation.

The total receipts into the National Exchequer from April 1 to November 5 were £36,395,623, against £40,421,063 in the corresponding period last year. The expenditure amounted to £41,357,542, against £42,756,843 last year. The balance in the Bank on Saturday was £1,273,627.

Information having been received from the Austrian Post Office of the closing for the winter of the navigation of the Danube, the dispatch of mails from London to Constantinople, and vice versa, by way of the Danube, has been suspended. Closed mails for Constantinople will, however, be forwarded from London during the winter season as follow:—Viâ Trieste, every Tuesday morning; viâ Bucharest, every Wednesday morning; viâ Belgrade, every Friday morning; with supplementary mails on the evening of each of those days.

Mrs. Burton has written a letter to a contemporary describing her visit to Baalbak. In the midst of the temples, which are the main attraction there, she spent five days under canvas. She is convinced that excavations would produce valuable results. Alluding to one of her excursions in that neighbourhood, Mrs. Burton writes:—"In fine weather nothing can be more delightful. The clear, crisp, pure air at an elevation of 3000 ft. above the sea level; the abundance of water 'more splendid than glass'; the variety, the novelty, and the glorious associations of the view; the sublime aspect of the ruins crowning the fertile valley, and backed by the Eternal Mountains; the manifold contrasts of stony-brown range, barren yellow flat, luxuriant verdure of irrigated field and orchard; and last, not least, the eroded shoulder of Hermon, Sannan, and Arz Lebnan (the Cedar Ridge) thrown out into such relief by the diaphanous blue sky that they seem to be within cannon shot—if these things will not satisfy a traveller's taste, I don't know what will."

Governor Arny, the special Indian agent for Santa Fé territory, has found the Canon de Chelly, which was explored for twenty miles. The party found canons whose walls tower perpendicularly to an altitude of from 1000 to 2000 feet, the rock strata being as perfect as if laid by the skilled hands of masons, and entirely symmetrical. There were found deserted ruins of ancient Aztec cities, many of which bear the evidences of having been populous to the extent of many thousand inhabitants. In each place there remained in a state of good preservation a house of stone, about 20 ft. square, containing one bare and gloomy room, and a single human skeleton. In the centre of the room were the evidences that fire at some time had been used. It is supposed

that these solitary rooms were the altar-places of the Aztec fires; that from some cause the people at a remote period were constrained to abandon their homes, but left one faithful sentinel in each case to keep alive the flame that, according to the Indian traditions of these regions, was to light the way of Montezuma again to his people, their hoped-for Messiah and their Eternal King. A close examination of many of the ruins proved that the builders must have been skilled in the manufacture and use of edged tools, masonry, and other mechanical arts. Some of the ruins are reported to be stone buildings seven and eight stories in height, being reached by ladders planted against the walls. Round houses, 20 ft. in diameter, built in the most substantial manner, of cut stone, and plastered inside, were also found in excellent preservation. It is represented that rich gold and silver regions have also been found, and mines bearing evidences of having been worked ages ago.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The failure of the negotiations for an armistice produced much uneasiness in the Stock Exchange. The depression, however, proved to be quite transitory, and the markets, influenced by the increasing abundance of money and by steady purchases, eventually resumed their firm appearance. Home Securities have been in request, steadiness being engendered by the operations of the Government broker on account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt. Consols are now quoted 93 7-16ths to 93 9-16ths for delivery and the December account; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 92 to 92½; Bank Stock, 230 to 232; Exchequer Bills, 8s. to 12s. prem.; India Five per Cents 113½ to 113¾; and India Bonds, 21s. to 26s. prem. In Colonial Government Securities not much business has been transacted, but the quotations have ruled firm.

The demand for English Railway Stocks has been rather quiet. The favourable nature of the traffic receipts has strengthened values; but, as the business doing has been limited, the alterations in prices have not been important. Indian Stocks have been firm. Canadian and Foreign Shares have sold slowly. Caledonian, 77½ to 78; Great Eastern, 39½ to 40; Great Northern, 123 to 123½; Ditto, A. 135½ to 136; Great Western, 71 to 71½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 132 to 133; London and Brighton, 42 to 42½; London and North-Western, 128½ to 128¾; London and South-Western, 89 to 91; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 45½ to 46; Metropolitan, 63 to 63½; Midland, 127½ to 127¾; North-Eastern, 144½ to 144¾; Grand Trunk of Canada, 11½ to 12½; Great Western of Canada, 14½ to 14¾; Erie Shares, 18½ to 19½; Illinois Central, 112 to 113; Lombards, 14½ to 14¾.

The feature in the Foreign Bond Market has been the fall in the value of Spanish Securities, owing to the increasing opposition experienced at Madrid to the nomination of the Duke of Aosta to the crown. Egyptian, Italian, and Turkish Securities, however, have been steady. American Securities have been purchased to a moderate extent, at full quotations. A settlement has been effected in the French loan, and the quotation now is 1½ to 1½ prem. Argentine, 1868, 91½ to 92½; Brazilian, 1865, 91½ to 92½; Egyptian, 1868, 78½ to 78¾; Ditto Government Railway Debentures, 89 to 101; Italian, 1861, 56 to 56½; Mexican, 14½ to 15½; Peruvian, 1865, 90½ to 90¾; Russian, 1870, 84 to 85; Ditto Nicolas Railway, 67½ to 68½; Spanish, 1867, 81½ to 81¾; Ditto, 1869, 31 to 31½; Turkish 1865, 65 to 66; Ditto Five per Cents, 46½ to 47; Ditto, 1869, 55½ to 54½; United States 5-20, 1882, Bonds, 89½ to 89¾; Ditto, 1885, 88½ to 88¾.

In Bank Shares not much business has been transacted, but the quotations have ruled firm. Telegraph Shares have been quiet, but firm. In Miscellaneous Securities very few transactions have taken place.

There has been a decided increase in the supply of money in the Discount Market. The demand for accommodation has been to a moderate extent, and three-months' paper has been negotiated at 2½ to 2½ per cent. On the Continent money has been in fair request, and the quotations have been steady.

The bullion arrivals have been on an extensive scale, and further heavy amounts are neglected. As the export inquiry has been limited, several parcels have been sent into the Bank.

As regards the exchanges, there has again been a good demand for bills on Vienna, and the tendency has been unfavourable to this country.

The prospectus of a new Russian railway loan has been received in London; but the subscription is to be exclusively confined to St. Petersburg and other Russian cities.

The report of the Rhymney Iron Company, to be presented on the 16th inst., states that the profit for the year ended June 30, amounted to £64,801, and that £44,498, equal to 7 per cent, has been paid in dividends, while £20,303 has been added to the reserve, which now stands at £294,721.

The directors of the French Atlantic Telegraph Company have declared an interim dividend of 2 per cent, or 8s. per share, for the quarter ended Sept. 30.

The directors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company (Limited) have announced an interim dividend of 2 per cent on the consolidated stock of the company for the quarter ended the 31st ult.

At a meeting of the United Mexican Mining Company it was shown that there had been a loss of 3066 dols. on the old undertakings, and that 17,578 dols. had been expended in opening out the new property.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—There has been a scanty supply of new English wheat on sale here throughout the week, and the quality of the samples has been somewhat inferior. The show of foreign wheat, however, has been good. Owing to the refusal of the armistice by the French, and to the consequent postponement of peace, the trade has ruled dull, and values have had a slight tendency in favour of buyers. Barley has ruled firm, and malting qualities, being scarce, have commanded extreme rates. Malt has remained inactive, but unchanged in value. There has been a good show of oats, which have given way 1s. per quarter on the week. Maize is about 6d. per quarter cheaper. Beans and peas have sold freely, on former terms. The flour trade has been quiet, and both foreign and country marks have ruled the turn lower.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 590; barley, 1690; beans, 10; peas, 50 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 7740; barley, 5500; oats, 36,270; peas, 320 qrs.; flour, 160 sacks and 10,050 barrels.

English Currencies.—Red wheat, 43s. to 50s.; white ditto, 49s. to 58s.; barley, 28s. to 42s.; malt, 48s. to 60s.; oats, 22s. to 28s.; beans, 28s. to 50s.; peas, 36s. to 42s. per quarter; flour, 32s. to 47s. per 280 lb.

Seeds.—The seed market has been very inactive, and values of all agricultural seeds have remained nominally unaltered in the absence of business. Linseed has continued steady in price.

Colonial Produce.—The sugar market has been less active, but all desirable refining qualities have commanded full rates. Refined goods have been quiet, and less money has been accepted for pieces. Tea has changed hands on former terms. Full average supplies of coffee have come to hand, which has been taken off the market at late rates. Rice has continued dull and inactive. Cocoa is unchanged in price.

Hay and Straw.—There were moderate supplies on sale at to-day's market. The trade was active, and prices were firm:—Prime meadow hay, 180s. to 140s.; inferior ditto, 110s. to 120s.; prime first-cut clover, 130s. to 140s.; inferior ditto, 115s. to 125s.; prime second-cut clover, 120s. to 130s.; inferior ditto, 105s. to 115s.; and straw, 30s. to 34s. per load.

Spirits.—The sales of rum have not been extensive, but the quotations are unaltered. Brandy has ruled dull,

Hops.—The market has ruled quiet, and values have had a drooping tendency. Fine Bavarian and Bohemian hops are mostly low in quality and colour, and for these there is no demand.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool are progressing heavily. The attendance is almost entirely confined to the home trade, and prices have tended downwards.

Potatoes.—The metropolitan markets have been fairly supplied, and the trade has been active, at full quotations. English shaws have sold at 90s. to 100s., and regents at 45s. to 60s. per ton.

Oils.—Lined oil is quoted at 29s. 9d.; English brown rape, 45s. 9d.; refined, 45s. 6d.; foreign, 46s. 6d. per cwt. Olive and cocoanut oils have ruled quiet.

Tallow.—The market has been flat, at 41s. 9d. for Y.C., spot; 41s. 9d., October–December; 42s., December; 42s. 6d., sellers, January; and 43s., sellers, March.

Coals.—Hartley, 16s. 9d.; Holywell Main, 17s. 3d.; Hetton, 17s. to 18s. 9d.; Hartlepool, 18s. to 18s. 9d. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—There were moderate supplies of stock on sale to-day, and a considerable amount of activity was apparent, and, owing to the favourable weather, high prices were realised. Beasts were in fair supply and firm demand, at fully Monday's currencies. There was a moderate show of sheep in the pens; and, although the condition of the animals was indifferent, sales were effected quickly, at the extreme quotations of Monday, the best Downs and half-breds selling at 6s. to 6s. 2d. per 8 lb. Calves and pigs experienced a healthy inquiry, at a slight improvement in value.

Per 8 lb., to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 10d.; prime Scots, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.; prime Southdown ditto, 6s. 0d. to 6s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 10d.; large hogs, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 2d.; quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 26s. each. Total supply:—English: Beasts, 370; sheep, 3650; calves, 90; pigs, 10. Foreign: Beasts, 400; sheep, 3130; calves, 245; pigs, 140.

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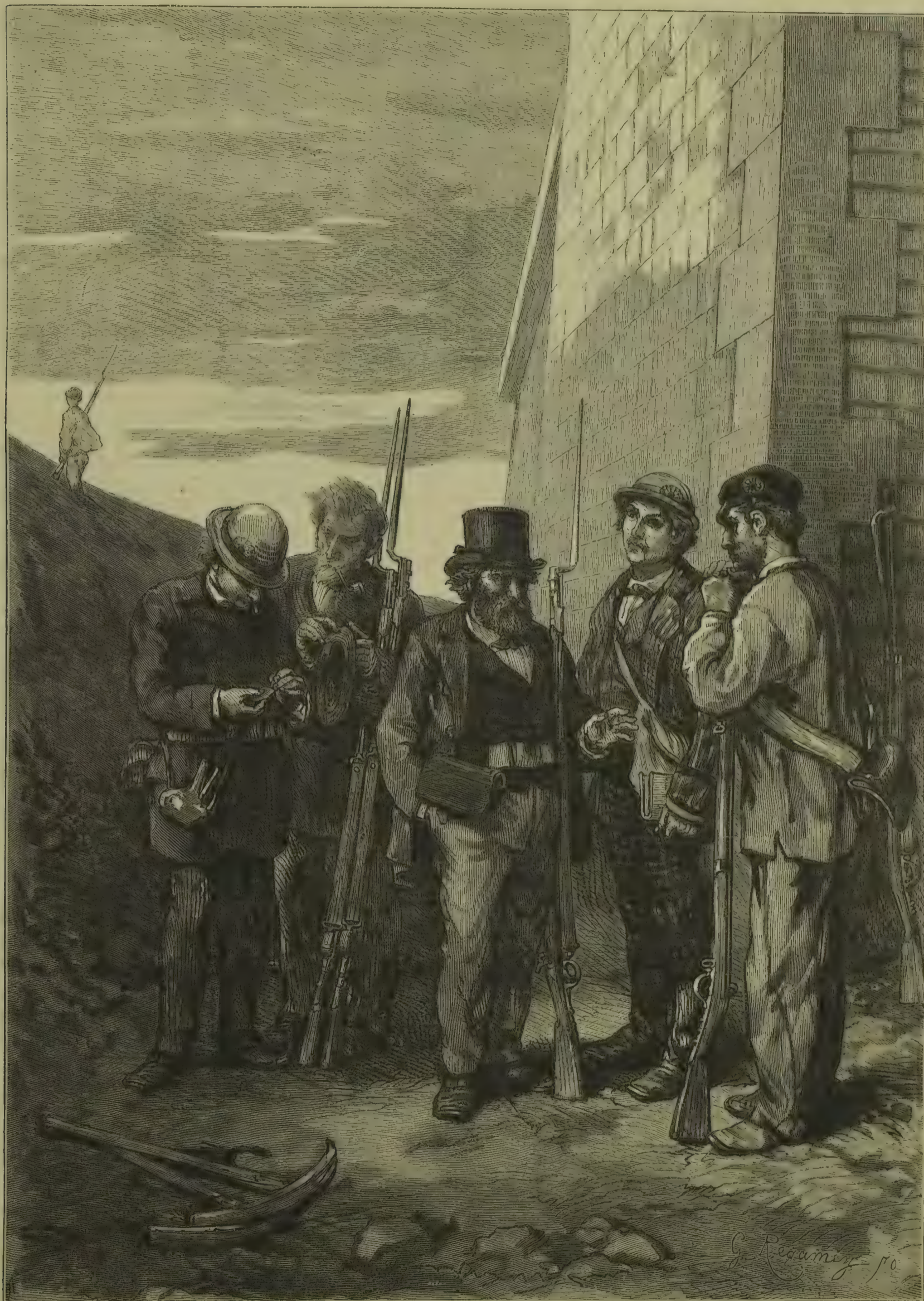
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FINE ARTS.

WINTER EXHIBITION AT THE FRENCH GALLERY.

The general character of the recent winter gatherings of "British and Foreign" works at this gallery is approximating to that of the exclusively foreign spring collections, though the average quality is somewhat inferior in both sections. The British element is diminishing, and will probably continue to diminish, before the increased influx of foreign works which may be expected, from the disturbed and impoverished Continent. In other respects the exhibition presents scarcely a single change or novelty. The same men are found in nearly the same places as they have occupied for years past. Except a few German, Spanish, or other artists, not French, whom, or several of whom, Mr. Wallis introduced to the London public from the Munich International Exhibition, nearly all are old acquaintances. In this respect the collection differs widely from that at the Dudley Gallery reviewed last week. There the visitor will find much novelty, many experiments, successful, dubious, or the reverse; many works by young men of promise. Here we have seen actually the works themselves, or something very like them, before; nobody strikes out anything new; some pictures may be by men still rising; but many more are by artists who have risen, and most of whom are standing still or retrograding.

The monotony of which we speak is apt to appear wherever an exhibition is in the hands of a single person, however intelligent or successful. If it were not obvious policy he could scarcely avoid forming, both with producers and purchasers, a connection to the prejudice of outsiders. Dealers' exhibitions tend directly to foster that unjust partiality for names—names of often short-lived reputation—by which ignorant persons who merely buy names often dupe themselves. Moreover, such exhibitions encourage the mischievous "farming" system, by which the growth of so many artists has been permanently arrested. It is well known that there are celebrated artists at home and abroad who bind themselves to supply some single dealer with everything they produce—a convenient trade arrangement, it may be, to those interested, but one likely to confine the painter's efforts to the profuse production of that particular kind of work which the dealer finds he can most readily sell, and not an arrangement calculated to maintain a high conception of his vocation in the artist's mind or sustain his self-respect.

Were it not that we regard the duty of the journalist as combining the functions of the chronicler and critic, we should think that mention is as unnecessary as criticism is certainly uncalled for in regard to works here by Messrs. Sidney Cooper, Goodall, Lee, Frost, Le Jeune, and the deceased painters Phillip, Creswick, and J. F. Hering; to which we may add those of Messrs. Tourrier, Gill, Teniswood, Hayllar, G. Smith, and others. Several of these had already been exhibited, therefore previously reviewed; others are either copies, or, like Mr. Cooper's cows and sheep, difficult to distinguish from such; or else not of representative importance. Three small pictures by Mr. Goodall are, we presume, three studies finished from among those he brought from the East. We may add *en passant* that the artist is, we believe, now making another Oriental journey, in company with his brother, Mr. Edward Goodall, the water-colour painter. To one of the preceding categories belongs "When the Day is Done" (70), by Mr. T. Faed, for it is a reduced, but otherwise an exact, replica in composition of his principal Academy picture of last year. We make exception in its favour, however, on account of its great beauty. In breadth, and consequently in appropriate repose, but above all in colour, it is superior to the original. Anything more lovely in colour we have not seen from Mr. Faed; and, by its sentiment as well as treatment, it is worthy to rank in art beside the best poetry of Burns.

Of English pictures of fresher interest, two of the most noticeable are "A Little Bit of Scandal" (95), by Mr. Burgess and "Taming the Shrew" (47), by Mr. Orchardson. The first is a scene of polite, satirical comedy, painted with refined observation of character and expression, and with a degree of technical finish challenging comparison with that found in French cabinet works; altogether it is a long step in advance. Three Spanish ladies are in close conference; one, with coolest cruelty, is probing the sensibilities of her handsomer friend, who angrily bites her glove; a third witnesses the success of the operation with an exquisite pleasure she cannot wholly conceal; whilst the good padre, overhearing, on entering, the scandal, advances, wringing his hands, and, with an ironic smile, takes cognisance of the charity of his spiritual daughters. Mr. Orchardson's picture has the pleasant atmospheric colouring, the very skilful though liney handling, which titillates the eye but does not satisfy the severer requirements of drawing and modelling, and some of that vacancy of background with which the artist has made us familiar. But in venturing on the comparatively unaccustomed rôle of dramatic illustrator he has, we think, achieved small success here. At all events, this slim, pallid, querulous couple are, to our mind, not Shakespeare's characters. The woman is neither handsome enough nor passionate enough; the man has none of the latent nobility of manhood which tamed the lioness more than his iron resolution. These wailings would go on jangling for ever. By Mr. Long there is a large picture entitled "Padre Francisco" (138), representing an acolyte—messenger of a lady waiting for confession without—waking a fat, coarse-faced old priest, asleep, snoring, in the sacristy. The work is an advance, if we may so regard a nearer approach to the style of Phillip, but a retrogression if we were to apply the wholesome maxim that a painter loses an essential requirement of true art—i.e., individuality—in proportion as he loses himself in the shadow of another. The "unfinished" portions of the picture betray how sedulously, if not slavishly, the artist mimics the methods of the great man. Mr. Archer has a half-length lifesize costumed study of a fair girl, called "The Young Rosamond" (168), which has some admirable qualities. Despite flimsiness of effect, there is humour in two pictures, by Mr. J. Morgan, of a smart coast-guard, retired from her Majesty's service, afloat, spinning his wondrous yarns to prawners and coasters. Mr. J. D. Watson's fish-girl waiting for the boats (84), and Mr. H. B. Roberts's old Greenwich pensioner (172) also deserve mention.

Among English landscapes we may commend for its sense of fresh, open-air effect, its agreeable colour, and competent execution Mr. Hulme's "Holiday Spot—North Wales" (190). This is much preferable to another large work by the same, "Locarno, Lago Maggiore" (183), by Mr. G. E. Hering, is a fine, but, we believe, not a recent, work, "A Welsh Afternoon" (175) is a good example of Mr. Peel. A small view, by Mr. Oakes, of "Paulton le Fyde" (16) is in a very pleasant silvery key. Mr. Leader can hardly be said to improve. A large picture by him representing a snug Worcestershire cottage beside a placid stream, fringed by tall elms with autumn-thinned foliage, relieved against an afternoon sky, is not without indications of feeling and taste; yet these are partially neutralised by the mechanical, or at least obviously laboured and hard, execution of portions, particularly the water. We prefer the smaller picture, No. 36.

The opportunity for comparison which the collocation of foreign with British pictures affords suggests no remark which has not often been made. In figure-subjects the Continentals are our superiors in drawing, modelling, chiaroscuro, and general technical conduct of the picture; but they are not always our equals in colour, invention, and fresh individuality. In landscape the foreigner reminds us too much of the school; the Englishman too much of literal, unselected nature. In this section, again, with the following few exceptions, we find scarcely anything new. By Madrazo, who is not known as he deserves in this country, there is a "fancy" bust portrait (60) of a girl of a rather sullen Spanish type, which (saving a little harshness of the outlines and cast shadows) is of the highest excellence as regards lifelike character, colour, and handling; in the last quality, indeed, it shows the artist a not unworthy follower of Velasquez. M. Escosura, another Spanish painter of mark, presents some novelty of interest in subject, if not in treatment. We have the finished workmanship of French fashionable genre; but, instead of the usual unmeaningness of "boudoir" subjects, he gives us a scene of "historical genre," and that from an English source. "Charles I. in Vandyke's Studio" is a theme which, as soon as named, one wonders has not often been treated by English artists, not reserved for illustration by a foreigner. Here (201) is the Monarch—who, however grave and deplorable his political faults, was the most liberal and discriminative patron of art that ever sat on the English throne—giving his commands to the courtly artist for one or more of those famous masterpieces (studies for some of which stand on easels about the room) which have embalmed personal memories of the unfortunate King and his family for future generations. A very truthful snow scene (122), with Uhlans on the march—a souvenir of the Polish insurrection of 1863—by M. Gierymski, must be included among those works of more novel character.

By M. Gerome there is a small picture of Italian Pifferari (51) playing, not before a shrine of the Virgin in the sunny South, but in a dismal, foggy, London street, in front of the door of a house of about Queen Anne's time, which still retains its iron oil-lamp standards. Nothing can be more perfect as representation than the character and expression of these wandering minstrels. A bust lifesize study (25) of a negro "Bashi Bazouk," with his towering turban and demonstrative pistol-butts, is less happy. The disadvantages of the excessively thin manner of painting which precludes M. Gerome ever taking the rank as a colourist which he deservedly occupies as a designer, are seen here in the flat ineffectiveness of the head in comparison with the pink satin jacket—where some indulgence in impasto was requisite to express its brilliance and gloss. M. Israel's unfeeling pathos is exemplified in a picture (46) of a poor widow "removing" her few humble chattels in a truck. For exquisite drawing and modelling, though with some excess of "tone," there is nothing here surpassing M. Perrault's "Young Mother" (184). M. Duverger's "Maternal Care" (77) is also a good example. "Once Upon a Time" (191), a girl telling a story to a group of children, by M. Seignac; "The Pet Dove," by M. Caraud; Mr. Paulsen's "Expectation" (54); Mr. Maffei's picture of a fox lurking after rabbits seen frisking in the twilight; M. Runiart's "Santa Lucia—Naples" (71), with vivid contrasts of light and shade; a bit of landscape effect under a rainy sky by R. Mayerheim (186), and two Bavarian lake scenes by Mr. Follingsby (whom we mention here on account of his foreign style), and M. Tiesenhausen, are all good in their several manners.

MUSIC.

Saturday's performance of "Oberon," at the Royal Italian Opera, after an interval of several years, was an event of double interest—on account of the beauty of music which has been far too seldom heard, and because of its first hearing in the theatre which stands on the very site of that in which it was originally produced, in 1826, under the lesseeship of Mr. Charles Kemble, by whom Weber was commissioned to compose the work. The production, in those days, of a grand opera at an English theatre chiefly devoted to tragedy, comedy, and farce, was attended with many difficulties, as explained by the author of the libretto, Mr. Planché, in his preface to the Italian version. As he truly says, the first version was "little more than a drama, with songs; and even to execute two quartets it was necessary to call in the aid of persons not otherwise required in the piece." He speaks also of having had to write dialogue "for the purpose of making parts for actors who could not sing, and supplying the deficiencies of singers who could not act." The only prominent vocalists engaged in the English performance were Miss Paton (afterwards Mrs. Wood), who was the original Reiza; Madame Vestris, the Fatima; and Mr. Braham, Sir Huon. For this last singer the scena "O 'tis a glorious sight to see" was written specially, in substitution for one far finer that was found to be somewhat too florid for that gentleman's style. That the anxieties and annoyances attendant on the personal superintendence of the production of "Oberon" hastened its composer's death is probable; but it is certain nothing could have prolonged his life, as he was gradually sinking when he arrived in England in February, 1826, his sudden death having occurred in the night of the 4th of the following June, at the house of Sir George Smart, whose guest he was.

The Italian version of "Oberon" was brought out at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1860, the translated dialogue adapted to recitative by Weber's pupil, Mr. Benedict, with interpolations from the composer's previous opera, "Euryanthe;" and the restoration of the rejected scena of Sir Huon, which was judiciously assigned to Oberon, as conferring more musical importance on a part that had scarcely any before.

But few performances of "Oberon" took place in its original shape, and it has been but seldom heard since 1860; and not at all after the destruction of her Majesty's Theatre in 1867. The work, therefore, came with all the charm of novelty on Saturday night, when its performance was similar in most respects to that of the latest occasions. The chief feature was, of course, the Reiza of Mdle. Titiens, by whom the excessive difficulties of the music are surmounted with an energy and power that few singers can command, and without which the intentions of the composer are impossible of realisation. There is scarcely a stage scena in existence involving such a strain on the human throat as that which Reiza sings after the shipwreck—"Ocean, thou mighty monster." It almost exceeds in difficulty, as it equals in beauty, that for the heroine in "Der Freischütz;" and both have found few such worthy interpreters as Mdle. Titiens, whose performance in "Oberon" was again conspicuous for high vocal and dramatic power. As before, Madame Trebelli-Bettini is the Fatima, and now, as then, sings the music with qualities of voice and style such as could not be improved upon. The beautiful airs, "A lonely Arab Maid" and "O Araby!" were charmingly given, and the latter portion of each repeated. Two changes from the previous cast

are Signor Fancelli in the character of Sir Huon; and Signor Cotogni in that of his squire, Sherasmin. The first-named gentleman sang with great earnestness throughout, and was particularly successful in the scena already referred to, as in the simple prayer in the second act. Signor Fancelli is a valuable addition to the limited number of stage tenors, some want of greater variety in phrasing and a little less constraint in action being the chief points calling for improvement. Signor Bettini, as Oberon, sang the transferred scena already mentioned so effectively as to call forth marked applause at the close, and gave the other music of the part with much good taste, as in former representations. The part of Sherasmin has but little importance, either dramatic or musical, his chief prominence in the latter respect being in the pretty duet with Fatima, "On the banks of sweet Garonne," and in the quartet "Over the dark blue waters," both which were benefited by the aid of so accomplished an artist as Signor Cotogni, the quartet having been one of the pieces encored. The mermaid's song was neatly sung by Mdle. Bauermeister; and the several solos of Puck were better rendered by Mdle. Scalchi than has been the case in some former representations of the opera. The small parts of Babekan and the Caliph were filled by Signori Tagliafico and Caravoglia. The overture, brilliantly played, was encored, and the whole performance gave great pleasure to a crowded audience. "Oberon" was announced for repetition on Thursday, being one of the few operas to be given more than once during this short season, the varied performances of which offer a constant succession of attractions to the large public that appears eager to take advantage of them, judging from the crowded audiences that have hitherto filled the theatre.

"Don Giovanni" was given on Monday, with Mdle. Titiens as Donna Anna, Mesdames Sinico and Trebelli-Bettini as Elvira and Zerlina, and Signori Cotogni, Bettini, and Ciampi as Don Giovanni, Don Ottavio, and Leporello.

On Tuesday Mdle. Leon Duval made a very successful first appearance as Rosina, in "Il Barbiere." The lady comes from the Opéra Comique and the Théâtre Lyrique, of Paris, and has evidently had good stage experience. Her voice, although tending towards the mezzo-soprano in quality, has sufficient compass (quite two octaves) for the execution of Rossini's brilliant music; and, among other good points, is the absence of that tremolo or vibrato which has grown into an excess with many singers. Mdle. Duval's neat and facile execution was displayed to advantage in the cavatina "Una voce," and the introduced aria of the lesson-scene, a waltz by Signor Venzano, the applause which followed each, especially the latter, having rendered the success of the singer indisputable. Mdle. Duval's next performance is to be as Margherita, in "Faust," which will afford further opportunity of judging of her powers and acquisitions. Tuesday's cast of "Il Barbiere" was as often before, with the exception of the first appearance referred to.

The regular performance of Beethoven's symphonies at the Crystal Palace, maintained during the first five concerts of the season, was suspended last Saturday, when the composer's Mass in C was given as the chief feature in recognition of the centenary year of his birth—the other selection from his works having been the overture, op. 124.

The mass belongs to the year 1807—seven years later than the composer's first serious essay in sacred music—the oratorio "The Mount of Olives"—in which Beethoven adopted a dramatic tone and treatment that he himself soon afterwards deeply regretted, and that must always be felt as extreme in a work on so solemn a subject, exquisitely beautiful as the music is. His splendid First Mass is conceived in a far more sublime and reverential spirit; and, had he not written his gigantic second work of the kind, it would have remained unparalleled in Catholic-service music. Its high and manifold beauties, however, were not sufficiently appreciated on its first production, even by those who should have comprehended them, since the great pianist Hummel—Kapellmeister to Prince Esterhazy, for whom the mass was composed—incurred Beethoven's severe displeasure by his apparently slighting reception of the work. At least, so says Schindler in his biography; and it is quite probable that the sublimity and elevation of the mass would little accord with the predilection of Hummel for the light and brilliant style of the masses of Haydn and Mozart, which formed the models for his own compositions of that class. Traces of the melodious beauty and the harmonious balance of form and proportion characteristic of Mozart are observable even amid the more serious tone and the strong individuality of Beethoven's style displayed in the First Mass, when the composer had already produced many works that had placed him beyond analogy and comparison with any predecessor. The mass in C is no novelty in this country, having been frequently heard at provincial festival performances, and several times given by the Sacred Harmonic Society, with all their vast choral and orchestral resources. Again, on Saturday, the mingled beauty, pathos, and sublimity of the "Kyrie," "Et Incarnatus," and "Benedictus;" the profoundly reverent and religious sentiment of the "Qui tollis" and "Agnus;" the grandeur of the "Gloria" and "Cum sancto;" and the calm religious beauty of the concluding "Dona" made a deep impression on the audience, although, of course, such music is only heard to its full advantage amid the surroundings of the service for which it is intended. The solos were efficiently sung by Miss Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Mr. N. Varley, and Mr. Patey. The Crystal Palace choir sang the choral portions of the mass very effectively, with an occasional want of more contrast between piano and forte, and some tendency to drop in pitch, although sustained by the organ accompaniment of Mr. Coward, whose aid was sometimes too apparent for the general balance of the score.

The overture of Beethoven was composed in 1822, for the opening of the Josephstadt Theatre, in Vienna; and immediately precedes, in order of production, the ninth (choral) symphony, the culminating product of his genius. This overture is an especial instance of the dignity and elevation which are inalienable characteristics of the composer, even in his lighter works. The occasion which called it forth was fugitive, and of no very special importance; yet it might serve as prelude to the grandest and most imposing of ceremonials—the crowning of a hero, the celebration of a peace, or any such event of wide-spread interest. Nothing can well be more impressive than the stately opening "maestoso" movement; while the elaborate fugue with counter-subject, of which the main portion of the work consists, is wrought out with a power of resource, a freedom of handling, and a variety of interest, not surpassed by the older masters of counterpoint, while including a modern form of treatment and a distinct individuality of character that places it apart from all comparison. That it was finely played need scarcely be said; much of its effect being also due to the judicious tempo adopted by Mr. Manns throughout; undue haste in the fugue movement having spoilt the effect in some previous performances elsewhere. The other items of Saturday's programme were vocal solos by Handel, Mendelssohn, and Mr. Arthur Sullivan; sung by Mr. and Madame Patey, Mr. Varley,

and Miss Edith Wynne; and the overture to Mendelssohn's "Athalie."

Rossini's "Messe Solennelle" is to be given at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening—the solos by the principal opera-singers, the choruses by Mr. Henry Leslie's choir.

Mr. Benedict's oratorio "St. Peter"—produced at the last Birmingham festival—is to be given (for the first time in London) at St. James's Hall on Dec. 13, conducted by the composer. Mr. Sims Reeves and Herr Stockhausen are among the solo-singers announced, and the choruses are to be sung by Mr. Barnby's choir.

The *Musical Standard* states that the first part of Mr. Howard Glover's forthcoming work, entitled "Twenty Years on the London Press," will be published in New York and London early in December.

THE THEATRES.

Notwithstanding the greatly increased number of theatres, the business at each, on the average, has been satisfactory. For the most part, too, their programmes are complete, and it is unlikely that there will be any material alteration. What change there is has been caused by the enforced withdrawal of the ballet from the music-halls and the consequent transference of various troupes to other places of entertainment. It has thus happened that the grand ballet of "Stella" has travelled from the Alhambra, in Leicester-square, to the Standard, in Bishopsgate, accompanied by Mdle. Pitteri and Mr. Raymond, together with the gorgeous scenery by Messrs. Grieve and Son. This ballet is as brilliant as it is fantastic; and scarcely anything has ever been witnessed in which the groupings were more picturesque or the general motion more poetic. Mdle. Pitteri is certainly a most graceful dancer, and manages the pantomimic action admirably. She is ably assisted by Mr. Raymond. "The Vicar of Wakefield," recently produced at this house, gains nightly in attraction, and is exceedingly well acted. The new scenery provided for it is excellent. The corn-fields in summer and the picturesque lane near the vicarage make a charming landscape. We have next the interior of the farmhouse. By this time the audience have become well acquainted with the Vicar of Wakefield's family and their surroundings. Chief of the group is the Vicar of Wakefield himself, and in the hands of Mr. S. Emery we have him "in his habit as he lived," and may recognise him as "the right man in the right place," for we think that of all our better actors he is the one for whom the character is best suited. Moses, too, by Mr. G. Burt, is a lifelike portrait. Squire Thornhill is demonstrably played by Mr. G. Hamilton. Mr. Tyars looked well as Burchell, and Mr. MacIntyre as Ephraim Jenkinson is the thing itself. Baxter is shrewdly played by Mr. Stewart. Mrs. Leigh Murray makes a veritable Mrs. Primrose, and the young ladies, her daughters, are attractive in their manners. The scene of Wellbridge Fair, where the Vicar meets again with his lost child, is well set, and will become very popular. In the third act we have the burning of the Vicar's house, which is as real as it can be made. The ruined vicarage by moonlight is also a charming scene.

The dramatic revivals at Sadler's Wells progress favourably. Bulwer has succeeded to Shakspeare, and Knowles to Bulwer. "Virginius" was produced on Saturday, and was cordially received. Mr. Pennington, as the Roman father, distinguished himself, and is indeed seen at his best in this character. The remaining parts were respectably filled, and the general get-up of the play was satisfactory.

The Opéra Comique manifests great activity. On Monday a new performance took place—that of "The Marquis de Lauzun," a play in which Mdle. Déjazet impersonated five different characters. That in each she was excellent may be readily understood. The play is likely to be much more popular than the piece in which this remarkable actress made her début. It affords scope for great variety of costume, and gives the lady a much better chance with an audience not well up in the language. Mdle. Déjazet was equally successful in all her disguises, but "le garçon timide" was the most effective. The part of the professor, an extravagant admirer of Horace, was carried out to the extreme limits of broad comedy. The stutler was assumed in the most complete manner. This piece was preceded by a vaudeville in one act, entitled "Une Mauvaise Nuit est Bientôt Passée." It is thoroughly French, and in its construction and tendency leans so much to équivoque that an English adaptation of it would be scarcely possible. A newly-married couple, after the bridal ball, discover a mutual congeniality of disposition, and agree to separate, but, in arranging the necessary preliminaries, begin to discover amiable qualities in each other; and these, worked through a series of well-contrived and very natural situations, lead to a happy conclusion. The piece was admirably played by M. George and Mdles. Reil and Davenay without exaggeration, and with a finish of style in which true comedy predominates. The evening concluded with the performance of a petite comédie, in one act, by MM. Ch. Nuietter et T. Berley, entitled "Une Tasse de Thé," an elegant work, acted with excellent finish, and without any exaggeration of costume—a marked feature in French acting. This piece has been adapted, but without that "bloom on the peach" which requires so much care to preserve when handling productions of the French school for the English market.

On Monday evening the first branch in connection with Peel Park Library was opened in the Greengate district, by the Mayor of Salford (Alderman Davies). There was a large attendance. The site of the building is a rectangular plot of land situated on the southerly side of Broughton-road.

The carpenters and joiners of Bath recently asked for the Saturday half holiday and an advance of a farthing per hour in their wages. The matter was referred to an arbitration committee composed of both employers and employed, but no agreement could be arrived at. An appeal was then made, by consent of both parties, to Mr. Saunders, the Recorder of Bath, and he has given a decision in favour of the men. This, of course, will be submitted to by the masters.

A keeper in Wombwell's menagerie, which is now exhibiting at Hertford, has been attacked by leopards. He was in the leopards' den, which contains five fine animals, and was in the act of putting them through their customary performances, when one of them became rather awkward, and was pulled by the keeper, who had no sooner seized the animal than he was pounced upon by one of the other leopards from behind and thrown to the floor of the den. At once the whole five animals surrounded the prostrate man, whose face was much lacerated in the struggle by the claws of the infuriated beasts. The keeper, however, managed to regain his feet, and set to at once with a short cudgel he carried in his hand and belaboured the leopards with such good will that the animals became cowed and retired to a corner of the den, and the keeper, watching a favourable moment, retired from the cage.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

Mr. Procter has contributed to the last number of the *Popular Science Review* an able article to show that the sun's corona, seen during eclipses, is neither due to the illumination of the moon's atmosphere, as supposed by Halley, nor to the passage of the sun's rays through our own atmosphere, as has since been maintained by some persons; but is a real solar appendage, consisting of a circular mass of matter of some kind, which may be made up of groups of solid or liquid bodies mixed with masses of vapour, and all travelling round the sun. The researches of Leverrier respecting the motions of the planet Mercury show that there must be a zone or belt of asteroids, or other similar bodies, revolving between Mercury and the sun, and the existence of such bodies would produce the very appearances exhibited by the corona during eclipses. Then the meteor systems, of which the earth encounters more than one hundred, must be very numerous, as also the comets, in the train of which such meteors are usually found; and these bodies, illuminated and intensely heated by the sun as they come near him, will constitute independent sources of light such as are exhibited in the corona. The zodiacal light—demonstrably not a terrestrial phenomenon, since it rises and sets with the celestial bodies as the earth rotates—would be produced by the matter which is supposed to be the cause of the corona; and Mr. Baxendale has lately been led to infer, from observed meteorological and magnetic changes on the earth, that a zone disc, or ring of matter, must surround the sun, extending to a distance closely corresponding to that assigned by Leverrier to the family of planets. On the whole, the balance of evidence is clearly in favour of the view that the corona of the sun is not an optical phenomenon, but is the result of a thick aggregation of asteroidal or meteoric bodies revolving round the sun, the reflected light of which can only be distinctly seen when the sun is shaded during an eclipse.

The war has given an impulse to invention in the department of implements of warfare, and, among others, Mr. Bessemer has produced a species of gun the projectiles proceeding from which are propelled by steam. This is one of the expedients of improvement which, several months ago, we pointed out as available; and, in the case of steam-vessels in particular, it is proper to take immediate steps to introduce steam-guns, by which a continuous stream of balls may be discharged. Such a gun was, forty years ago, introduced by Perkins, who for many years exhibited his steam-gun at the Adelaide Gallery. But the Duke of Wellington, who reported upon the invention, considered steam to be less eligible than gunpowder, as it certainly is for service in the field. But in the case of steam-vessels it is appropriate, and offers many advantages visible to all the world, the Admiralty alone excepted. A steam-gun should be open at the breech. The steam should be discharged through a circular slit, or annulus, pointing in the direction of the muzzle, and the shot, which might be stones, or balls, or any other species of projectile, would be sucked in at the breech in a continuous stream, and issue in a continuous stream from the mouth. Instead of steam, gunpowder gas generated by slow combustion, in a chamber of great strength, could manifestly be employed; and a gun constructed upon this principle would be much more formidable than any species of gun at present existing. In all such contrivances one necessary point to attend to is to have efficient means for keeping up the supply of projectiles, as the consumption of shot by each gun will be enormous.

The *Revue Hebdomadaire de Chimie* describes contrivances for cooling brewers' wort by suffering air to expand which had previously been compressed, whereby cold is produced, as in ice-making machines; and it is stated that 100 kilos. of ice may be produced by the apparatus at a cost of about sixpence. There is no reason, however, to believe that in these machines the cost would be less than in other machines operating upon the same principle; and these machines have heretofore been found to be too cumbrous and too costly in their operation to be well suited for brewers' purposes. The probability is that it is by other expedients brewers' wort will be cooled in practice, and some of these expedients we may hereafter describe.

We formerly noticed the artificial production of alizarine, the colouring part of madder; and we have now to record the production of artificial indigo. When isatine, reduced to powder, is mixed with fifty times its weight of an equal mixture of terchloride of phosphorus and chloride of acetyl, to which some phosphorus is added, the green liquid, if heated for several hours in a tube to 75 deg. or 80 deg., poured into a large bulk of water, and filtered, will, if left standing in a basin for twenty-four hours, deposit a dark blue substance identical in all its qualities with indigo.

The determination of the exact quantity of water in milk is a problem not very easy of solution by ordinary methods. Dr. Davies finds that the whey of genuine milk has a specific gravity of 1.027, and, by removing the caseine and fat by coagulation, the specific gravity will determine the quantity of water present.

An amalgam of hydrogenium with mercury has been obtained by Loew, by shaking together in a vessel kept very cool a mixture of mercury containing one or two per cent of zinc with an equal bulk of a solution of chloride of platinum containing 10 per cent of solid chloride. A slimy mass is obtained, which, when the zinc is dissolved out by diluted hydrochloric acid, is a true amalgam of mercury and hydrogenium.

River water holding fine mud in suspension is often difficult to clear. In India, a little alum rubbed round the mouth of the pitcher, so as to mix with the water, is often used to precipitate the mud. About one thousandth part of the chloride, or nitrate, or bicarbonate of lime effects the same object, or a little caustic lime also answers the purpose.

Mr. O. Wagner forms a species of brick of a mixture of coke and lime, and such bricks are said to be light, strong, and well adapted for fencing. To ten or twelve parts of newly-made gas-coke, one part of newly-slaked lime is added. The coke is broken into pieces not larger than two inches each way, and the lime is sprinkled over these pieces and wetted with water, so that the whole may be roughly mixed. The mixture is next passed through a pug-mill, and is afterwards left untouched for a day or two to become firm enough to pass through the brick-making machine. The bricks, when made, are left to dry for some days in a warm place in the shade. In a fortnight they are ready for use. Such bricks would hardly be suitable for houses, as they would be too combustible.

An intoxicating mushroom, the *Agaricus muscarius*, or fly agaric, is used in some countries in the same manner as hasheesh, to produce temporary exhilaration; but administered in too large doses it brings delirium, coma, and death. Its first effect, in moderate quantities, is to produce cheerfulness; giddiness and drunkenness follow, and sometimes involuntary words and actions—the effects being in most respects similar to those arising from an indulgence in ardent

spirits. As in the case of hasheesh, a person under the influence of agaric will exert superfluous effort to accomplish any movement, so that if he has to step over a straw he will stride sufficiently high to clear a large object. Dr. A. Kellogg has lately published an interesting paper upon the use and effects of this agaric, from which it would appear that in some districts it is much used as an expedient of intoxication.

Mr. Guthrie has communicated to the *Philosophical Magazine* for November an amplified account of his researches "On Approach Caused by Vibration," of which an outline was some time since laid before the Royal Society and commented upon by us. Hooke, two centuries ago, attributed the attraction of gravity to vibrations in the attracting body propagated to the body attracted; and Faraday, forty years since, showed that whenever different parts of a surface are vibrated in different degrees there is always a tendency in the air to flow along the surface of the vibrating body towards the most violently agitated parts from the least agitated. The experiment of Clément shows that when a continuously renewed current of air passes between two parallel discs from the common axis towards the circumference, the discs are urged together, and to this action has been attributed the sticking of safety-valves in boilers which sometimes occurs. Mr. Guthrie concludes that, if the ethereal vibrations which are supposed to constitute radiant heat resemble the aerial vibrations which constitute radiant sound, the heat which all bodies possess, and which they are all disposed to radiate in exchange, will cause all bodies to be urged towards one another.

Professor Zölner has communicated to the Royal Saxon Society of Sciences a paper on the temperature and physical constitution of the sun, in which he advances the conclusion that the eruptive protuberances observed on the surface of the sun are caused by a difference of pressure between the gases in the interior and those on the surface of the sun. This supposition involves the existence of a zone of separation between the interior and exterior masses of hydrogen, the latter of which has been shown to form an essential part of the solar atmosphere.

A late number of the *Scientific American* contains a long article recapitulating the various uses of glycerine, which is now employed to improve the flavour of wine and beer, to act as a solvent for gum arabic and albumen, and also of the aniline and madder dyes, to preserve meat from decay, to lubricate delicate machinery, to give flexibility to paper by introducing it in the pulp, to prevent colours or other substances into which it is introduced from drying too fast, to reduce the brittleness of glue and other similar bodies, to prevent wood from warping and splitting, and to effect many other useful objects.

THE SCHOOL-BOARD ELECTION.

The Committee of Council on Education have issued an order regulating the first election of the school board for London. The order for the elections in boroughs is also out.

In the City and in the large towns the Education Act does not allow of a ballot at all. In municipalities the voting is to be that which is employed in the election of councillors, and in the city of London the school board will be elected by those who vote for common councilmen, and in the same way. In the nine other metropolitan divisions the Act left sufficient scope to the department to enable the ballot to be adopted.

The election is to take place on Tuesday, Nov. 29. Any person may be nominated as a candidate by any two rate-payers sending a nomination-paper to the returning officer before Thursday, the 17th. The officer will, on or before Monday, the 21st, advertise the names so received in one or more of the newspapers circulating in his division; and any candidate so nominated may, on or before Wednesday, the 23rd, signify under his own signature his intention to withdraw. If after four o'clock on that day no more persons remain as candidates than there are members to be elected, such persons shall be deemed to be duly elected. If a larger number of candidates renders a poll necessary, polling-places shall be appointed, no public-house being used for any purposes of the election, and the poll shall be taken by ballot between eight in the morning and eight in the evening. The candidates shall, at a meeting held for the purpose, appoint two inspectors of votes to be at each polling-place, and no persons shall be allowed in the polling-place but the deputy returning officer or the person appointed to preside, the inspectors of votes, and any rate-collectors whose presence may be needful to identify voters. On a voter presenting himself, an official paper will be given him, containing a list of candidates in alphabetical order; the voter will take this paper to a private box, put against each name the number of votes he gives to each candidate, fold it up and bring it back, and put it into the ballot-box. There will be nothing on the paper by which it can be identified, and any but the single official paper, if put into the box, will be rejected on the scrutiny. At eight at night the ballot-boxes will be closed, and the inspectors, appointed by the candidates, will examine and count the votes; the result of their scrutiny will be reported to the returning officer, and will be notified by him to the Education Department and by published notice to the public. The expense of the election will be paid out of the rates.

Active preparations are going on in all parts of the metropolis for the approaching election of a school board. Special orders have been issued by the Education Department for the immediate election of school boards in the following boroughs:—Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, Congleton, Aberystwith (Cardiganshire), Bradford (Yorkshire), Middlesbrough, Bootle-cum-Linaire, Stockport, Salford, Rochdale, Bolton (Lancashire), Coventry, Gateshead, Bridgewater, Nottingham, Stockton-on-Tees, Chipping Wycombe, Wolverhampton.

The members of the Batley Mechanics' Institute assembled in large numbers in the Public Hall, Batley, on Monday night, to hold their annual soirée. After tea a public meeting was held, the chair being occupied by Lord Grey de Wilton.

The committee of the Welsh Charity School at Ashford have intimated their intention of placing on the foundation two children of Welsh parentage who have been left orphans through the catastrophe to the Captain.

The National teachers of Ireland have met and passed resolutions in favour of such a change in the system under which they serve as will protect them from arbitrary and unjust dismissal by managers and patrons, whose authority over them is, they think, excessive, seeing that the State pays nearly 90 per cent of their salaries.

A serious gunpowder explosion has occurred in the house of a man named Cavill, at Bridgwater. Three lads, while "ramming" squibs, by some act of carelessness, caused a partly loaded one to ignite, and, the sparks falling upon a heap of powder 6 lb. in weight, an explosion took place, which blew off the roof and threw down the side walls of the back kitchen. Two of the lads were severely injured about the face and arms, and are in a precarious state.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

Our Special Artist now at Metz has furnished the sketch of the French army marching out in captivity on Saturday, the 29th ult., which appears in the large Engraving that fills the two middle pages of this Number. He says the scene reminded him of that which he saw in Abyssinia, in April, 1868, when King Theodore's motley host poured out of Magdala and spread far and wide over the country, no longer an organised military force, but a helpless crowd of human beings, laden with the few things each could bear on his shoulders for his personal comfort. "I left Remilly at daybreak," he says, "and got to Ars-la-Quenexy, where we found the arrangements for the prisoners. Just before reaching this village, from Metz, they left the high road and turned to the right, through the fields; this led them past Ars-la-Quenexy, on the right hand, and another village on the left, with a very large fortification, right in face of them, full of Prussian troops, and with field-guns on each side, as well as long lines of Prussian soldiers. The French soldiers were, as I understood, to camp under the guns of the fortification. There were other columns marching out of Metz by different roads, but these I did not see. The sky was grey, dark, and, at times, rainy.

"Among the captive troops were all the various arms of the French service: the Line, the artillery, the Zouaves, the cavalry, the Gardes Mobiles, the Francs-Tireurs, the Intendance, and others. Most of the men seemed in good condition; in fact, some who passed had evidently got their pots and pans for cooking, which they carried on their backs, just served out to them, for these were quite new and clean. A few had bandages on, indicating wounds; and some appeared weak and infirm, walking with sticks to support them. A few carts passed with sick or wounded in them. There was scarcely one soldier but had his knapsack."

The *Times*' correspondent, on this occasion, remarks:—"We are not yet able thoroughly to realise the almost incredible scene we are witnessing. The more we think of it, the more does it seem like an impossible dream. Here are three field marshals, 50 generals, 6000 officers, and 173,000 of the flower of



BEACONS OF THE PRUSSIANS BEFORE METZ.

the French army, filing out unarmed before less than 200,000 German soldiers, and giving themselves up as prisoners of war. The terms originally agreed upon were that they should march out of Metz with all the honours of war—bands playing, flags flying and bayonets fixed; but the French commanding officers represented that this was not a desirable arrangement, as they could not trust their men; and they begged in their own interest that the men might be disarmed before they marched out. We arrived as the leading column, of Carabiniers of the Guard, with their light blue tunics were forming up on the camping ground; a magnificent body of men, who used generally to be quartered at Versailles, the pick of the French army. They looked wan and haggard, but not ashamed. Following close upon them came the Cuirassiers of the Guard, then the Voltigeurs, then the Hussars, then the Lancers, then the Horse Artillery, then the Guides, then a mixed mass of infantry. To this apparently unending stream of men there was a very small proportion of officers. In order to spare them as much as possible, the French officers were not required to do more than see their men fairly en route, and then turned back to Metz to make their submission in some more private way. All this time it rained and drizzled alternately, and the poor, half-starved army had, in addition to their other miseries, the prospect of a wet night in the open; but they would have food. Riding along towards Metz, meeting this melancholy array of troops, we came to the spot at which Prince Frederick Charles, surrounded by his staff, was watching them file past. He was on horseback, a little in advance of his staff, smoking a cigar, and talking to the French officer who was there to see that the stipulations in regard to the surrender were properly carried out. With them was General Fransky, to whom from time to time a French officer rode up and placed in his hands a slip of paper which contained the numerical strength of each regiment as it passed. There were three Horse Artillery officers riding back to Metz, and, as they passed their regiment, now and then a man darted out of the ranks and seized them by the hands. It was too much for them, though they pulled their caps over their eyes to hide the tears that gushed from them.



FORTRESS OF PHALSBURG, IN THE VOSGES.

I could see that two of them were quite unable to control their emotion. The last corps that finished the procession, as evening closed in, was the finest of all—the Grenadiers of the Guard; and they, as they passed their officers, in several instances embraced them, kissing them on both cheeks. This was the only corps which seemed really to feel its humiliating position. On each side of the road the German troops stood in masses, silently watching the foes for whom they cannot but feel contempt; but not a sign nor a sound which could be construed into any expression of that feeling could be seen or heard."

The entry of the Prussian troops into Metz, and the scene in the Place d'Armes, close to the Cathedral, when they marched past the statue of Marshal Fabert, were beheld by our Artist on the same day. It is remarkable how the lively sentimental imagination of the French people has seized upon the statues of historic personages



HOUSES HELD BY THE PRUSSIANS AT ARS-LA-QUENEXY, NEAR METZ.

in their different towns, as well as upon the allegorical statue of Strasbourg, among the cities represented by stately female figures in the Place de la Concorde, at Paris, and has treated them as immortal witnesses of the present national disasters. At Bordeaux the statue of Napoleon I., at Vaucouleurs that of Joan of Arc, at Sedan that of Marshal Turenne, at Strasbourg that of Kleber, at Metz those of Ney and Fabert, were regarded by the townsfolk from this dramatic point of view. Abraham Fabert, son of a printer, was born at Metz in 1559, and rose by his skill, valour, and fidelity to the rank of Marshal of France. He performed some notable achievements in the reigns of Louis XIII and Louis XIV., under the Richelieu and Mazarin Governments, which carried on wars both against Germany and against their enemies in France. In the retreat from Mayence, in 1635, it was by the exertions of Fabert that the French army was saved; and in 1658, when Governor



ENTRY OF THE PRUSSIAN TROOPS INTO METZ.

of Sedan, he fortified that town at his own private cost. He died in 1662, and his statue, in the armour of the seventeenth century, holds in one hand a scroll, with the words "Gouvernement de Sedan, 1658;" in the other hand is still left a fragment of the broken flagstaff which held a French tricolour. On the pedestal is inscribed a sentence uttered by this brave French soldier two hundred years ago. "Si, pour empêcher qu'une place que le Roi m'a confiée ne tombât au pouvoir de l'ennemi, il fallait mettre à la brèche ma personne, ma famille, et tout mon bien, je ne balancerai pas un moment pour le faire." The people of Metz, who are called in French the Messins, indignantly contrast this noble sentiment of Marshal Fabert with the conduct of Marshal Bazaine. They hung a veil of black crape over the statue, for a sign of mourning, when the Prussians entered their city; whereas the people of Strasbourg, a month before, had decorated the statue of General Kleber with a wreath of evergreen, to express their pride in General Uhrich's stout defence.

We have engraved two Illustrations of the Prussian lines of investment around Metz, three miles from the city. The village of Ars-la-Quenexy, to the south-east of Metz, near Mercy-le-Haut, was contested between the besiegers and the besieged in more than one fierce fight, at the sorties which took place in September. This village is shown to the right hand in the foreground of our two-page Engraving; and here stood the houses, represented in the other Illustration, which the Prussians had fortified against any sudden assault. The walls of each house were pierced with several rows of loopholes for musketry; and the garden-walls, likewise, were "crenellated," or notched with indentations at the top, like battlements, through which the barrel of a rifle could be pointed at the foe outside. All the trees and bushes around the houses were cut down to deprive the approaching enemy of cover; the roads were barricaded with trunks and branches of trees to prevent cavalry or artillery from coming near; and trenches were dug to form a covered way for the defenders of the post from house to house and from village to village. Rifle-pits, and earthen redoubts with batteries of guns, were constructed in suitable positions to strengthen the lines of the Prussian army inclosing Metz; and there were two or three such circular lines of fortification, one behind another, giving the besiegers a most powerful hold over the beleaguered city. The soldiers remained a week in the most advanced line; then they retired, and the line behind took their places, thus giving a change of position, and at the same time a change of duties. In the third line the *qui vive*, or look out, was easy, and the men got more rest. Another Illustration shows the Prussian beacons, made of bitumen, placed on long poles and covered with straw, so that they looked not unlike poplar trees, which are so common in France. All round the Prussian lines, at almost every half mile or so, two of these were placed; and their purpose was to give an alarm in case of a night attack. By lighting one, the exact direction of the attack could be indicated to the troops around, and it would serve as a guide by which they could move forward to the rescue. There were guards at each beacon, and a small wooden hut, in which they kept the means of lighting up.

The small town and fortress of Phalsburg, in the Vosges mountain country near Saverne, and on the old high road from Alsace into Lorraine, is the subject of a view taken by our Artist, after he left Strasbourg, which we have engraved. "Phalsburg," he says, "is not besieged, but only blockaded, or *cerné*, as the French call it. There is a circle of pickets, which are placed a few hundred yards from each other; and the Wurtemberg troops are in the villages all round. Major Giese is the officer in command of them. On approaching Phalsburg from Saverne, by the Route Impériale, the quarters of the German officers are at the village of Quatre-Vents. This village stands higher than Phalsburg, and, from its position, catches all the winds that blow—hence its name. On presenting myself to Captain Hess, who commands at that point, he kindly put me in charge of Lieutenant Kroppenfeldt, who speaks English, and I was taken along the line of pickets to see the fortress. There is a barricade of stones, planks, and trees across the high road where the line of pickets begins; and they were making a slight trench to the left, to give cover to the men in case of an attack from the town. Between Quatre-Vents and Phalsburg there are a few houses on the road, called the Poste aux Chevaux; these are seen among the trees on the right in my sketch. The defences form a star fort of six bastions, with lunettes and ravelins between. Bastions No. 1 and 2 are on the other side of the town. The Illustration shows Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6 (the numbers given them by the French). No. 3 is on the extreme left, and No. 6 on the right; Nos. 4 and 5 coming in the middle; and the gateway by which the Route Impériale enters the town may be seen between these two. There is a lunette lying before the gate through which the road passes. Behind bastion No. 4 is a long building, partly hid by trees, said to be a magazine for provisions. At the end nearest is a curious erection with two arches and a steeple, said to belong to the magazine. Close to this steeple is the tower of the church, with a figure of the Virgin at the top, which has been struck with a cannon-ball, and is slightly off the perpendicular. Behind bastion No. 4 is a large barrack. The place contains about 2000 inhabitants, and there is a garrison of about 2000—500 regulars and 1500 Gardes Mobiles and Franks-Tireurs. On two days in the week the French Commandant allows some of the inhabitants to go out of the fortress to gather wood and potatoes from the fields near the town. Tuesdays and Fridays are the days; and, it being Tuesday, we could see men and women, as well as soldiers, coming out at the Porte d'Allemagne—that is, the gate leading to Saverne, the other is called the Porte de France—and returning with bundles on their backs. The trees have been cut down so as to give free ground for the guns of the fort, and they cut off the branches for firewood. The people seemed to walk about quietly, and at their ease, for the Germans do not disturb them. A few seemed to come down and visit a cemetery on the left of the road, which is indicated in my sketch. I could see the sentries on the ramparts, and hear the sound of bugles within the fortress. A few siege guns in position would make a great difference." The readers of Messrs. Brockmann-Chatrion's interesting tales of French popular life and soldiery during the wars of Napoleon I. will cherish a lively remembrance of Phalsburg. It is here that Joseph Bertha, the conscript of 1813, lived as apprentice to the good watchmaker, M. Goulden; and his sweetheart, Catherine, lived at the village of Quatre-Vents. The sufferings of this town in 1814 are narrated in "The Blockade."

The continuation of our Paris correspondent's diary of the siege, which has reached us by balloon post, and which is printed in another page, relates many incidents of the state of affairs "Inside Paris," and of the arrangements for its military defence. The sketches of National Guards on the ramparts at night and Parisian volunteers guarding a postern-gate of the fortified enceinte which protects that city have been sent by the same unusual mode of conveyance; so has the Illustration of a scene now daily to be witnessed at the butchers' shops in Paris—the long train, or *queue*, of patient people, mostly women, poor housewives or domestic servants, who stand waiting their turns for admission

to buy the limited quantity of meat allowed for each person, as specified on the ticket to be shown before the purchase. Our correspondent adds, in a private letter:—"The allowance of meat one is receiving now for six days is about equivalent to a good-sized steak. By restraining one's appetite one eats three days' allowance at a single meal, and one trusts to Providence for the next two days. I set my concierge to buy up the ration-cards of poor neighbours, so that as yet I have managed to get about 6 oz. of solid meat per day; but the odd thing is you can't buy a scrap of cheese from one end of Paris to the other. One can understand milk, butter, and eggs failing; but cheese, which will keep for years, is another matter. It is the same with hams, tongues, and all that class of provisions, of which in England we should have had a large stock."

Our Special Artist at the King of Prussia's headquarters at Versailles contributes to this week's Paper three sketches from St. Cloud. The ruin of that splendid place, which has so long been associated with the pride of the French monarchy in modern times, is much regretted by those who know Paris. The small town of St. Cloud takes its name from the hermit Clodoald, grandson of Clovis. The palace was originally built, in 1572, by a rich financier, named Jerome de Gondi; but it afterwards became the mansion of the Bishops of Paris, till, in 1658, it was purchased by Louis XIV., and presented to his brother, the Duke of Orleans. In 1782 it again became the property of the King, who gave it to his Queen, Marie Antoinette. It was the favourite residence of Napoleon I.; and it was here, in the Salle de l'Orangerie, that a celebrated historical transaction was performed, exactly seventy-one years ago—namely, on the 18th of Brumaire, in the Revolutionary Calendar, which means Nov. 10, 1799. It was on that day that General Bonaparte, military commander of Paris, after his return from Egypt, played the part of Cromwell, by dispersing the Council of Five Hundred with his soldiers' bayonets, upsetting the Republican Directory, and making himself Dictator under the title of First Consul. This coup-d'état took place in the Salle de l'Orangerie at St. Cloud, to which the meeting of the council had been adjourned from Paris, because of the turbulence of the city mob. The engraving on our front page shows that stately hall occupied by the Prussian officers, and crammed in a disorderly manner with gorgeous furniture, saved from other apartments of the palace during the late conflagration, which was occasioned by a French shell from Mont Valérien. The landwehr soldier, wrapped in his great coat, and holding his grounded musket, who stands respectfully addressing the officer seated at the table, is a sentry bringing in his report from one of the outposts. At the lodge terminating an avenue in the Park of St. Cloud, a position continually exposed to the French fire, is the Prussian look-out which forms the subject of another Illustration; the officers sit here at a small round table, while a keen-eyed watchman peeps at the enemy through the telescope resting on a pile of casks; and three dragoons keep their horses ever ready saddled to carry orders to the troops. In the left-hand corner is a chair, with a wash-stand and looking-glass, for the officers to perform their toilette before dinner. The third of our sketches from St. Cloud is a reminiscence of the Prince Imperial, young Louis Bonaparte, whom the Germans now call "Lou-lou." His little garden, in the grounds of this palace, contained several tokens of his taste for boyish sports and amusements, one of which was a circular railroad, with a model locomotive going by clockwork, a station, signal apparatus, and bridge for the line over a piece of water. The Prussian soldier, like another Gulliver, has trodden upon this railway station of Lilliput, and crushed it to pieces; but the bridge remains, though the engine has lately come to a standstill, in the absence of its juvenile conductor. It would, perhaps, be a kind thought of the Prussian staff at St. Cloud to pick up this little fellow's playthings and send them to Chiselhurst; but they have more urgent business in hand.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Most Hon. William Schomberg Robert, Lord Kerr, Marquis of Lothian, of Bickling Hall, Aylsham; Newbottle, Midlothian; and Mount Teviot Lodge, Roxburghshire, Deputy Lieutenant for Norfolk and Midlothian, was proved in the London Court under £30,000 personalty. He succeeded to the title at the age of nine, and died July 6 last, aged thirty-eight. His Lordship married in 1857, but leaves no issue; and is succeeded by his brother, Schomberg Henry.

The will of the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., P.C., of Hatton, Middlesex, Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, who died Sept. 25 last, at the age of eighty-seven, has been sworn to under £45,000 personalty.

The will of Richard Campion, Esq., of Denmark-hill, Camberwell, was proved in London on the 19th ult., and the personalty in England sworn under £80,000. The trustees and executors appointed are Joseph Anderson, of Hibernian-chambers, Southwark; John Cordery, of Tooley-street; John Wickson Taylor, of Peckham; and the Hon. Robert Read, of Belleville, Canada West, M.L.C. (the latter having a power reserved to him to prove hereafter). He leaves to each of his executors a legacy of £500. He bequeaths to his daughter Mary an immediate legacy of £2000, and the life interest arising from his railway and other shares and from the interest and dividends on his funded property in England, America, or elsewhere; the principal, after her decease, he leaves to her children; failing issue, then to the children of his late brother William and his two sisters, Elizabeth and Margaret. Should there be any residue, it is to be divided into three equal parts, amongst the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society, and the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

The wills of the under-mentioned have been recently proved, viz.:—J. Brignell, Esq., under £160,000 personalty; R. Fitch, Esq., £75,000; R. T. Abraham, Esq., £12,000; George Best, Esq., £20,000; and A. T. Eckhard, Esq., £12,000.

The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the state of the law affecting friendly and building societies consists of Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P.; Sir M. Hicks Beach, M.P.; Sir Sir S. H. Waterlow; Mr. Bonham Carter, M.P.; Mr. E. M. Richards, M.P.; Mr. C. S. Roundell, Mr. F. T. Bircham, and Mr. W. P. Pattison.

Mr. G. Thoyts, chairman of the Berks county magistrates, and many years chairman of the Conservative committee of Reading, has been presented with a lifesize portrait of himself by Mr. Horsley. The presentation was made in return for valuable services rendered to the Conservative party during the past few years.

The lecture session of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution opened, yesterday week, with an address by Sir J. D. Coleridge, M.P., Solicitor-General of England, principal; Sir Alexander Grant, president. The Solicitor-General's address contained no reference to public events, and was devoted to setting forth the advantage of mental culture to the man immersed to the throat in the business of life not less than to the man of leisure.

THE FARM.

At the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, on the 2nd inst., nineteen new members were elected. The accounts for the last three months were examined, and £1800 now on deposit is to be transferred to the current account. It is probable that at the Wolverhampton meeting next year, when the showyard will be open on the same days as at Oxford, £200 will be offered by gentlemen resident in Shropshire and Staffordshire for two prizes of £100 each to the best-managed arable and dairy farms within a limited distance of Wolverhampton. The council recommend second prizes of £50 each. The expenses of the Oxford farm prize competition, including the second and third prizes, amounted to £325. Notwithstanding this expenditure, the Journal committee recommend that the scheme be carried into other districts, on account of the interest of the competition and value of the report to the readers of the Journal. All implements for trial are to be in the showyard at Wolverhampton by the evening of June 24, and other articles by July 4. A prize of £10 will be given for the best root or stone extraction, and £50 in four prizes for implements and machinery used in the cultivation of hops. No exhibitor will be allowed to enter duplicates of the same article. Extra prizes are to be given to stock, including a fourth prize to some of the bulls; and in the shorthorn classes "each animal entered shall be certified by the exhibitor to have not less than four crosses of shorthorn blood which are registered in the Herd Book." The height in the pony classes is to be altered, and the resolution for mule prizes was not carried. The education grant will be renewed for 1871, under certain alterations in the society's previous regulations; and the next general meeting takes place on Thursday, Dec. 8.

At the meeting of the council of the Smithfield Club it was resolved not to have an annual dinner this year, and to discontinue the report on the animals exhibited at the show. Time was when the dinner was a great institution; but all things change, and the exhibitors of the finest fat cattle in the kingdom will receive their awards on an empty stomach. Earl Powis, the president, offers a prize of £20 for the best instrument to supersede the poleaxe. Seventeen new members were elected. The prizes offered for competition at the Smithfield Club Cattle Show of the present year amount in the aggregate to nearly £2500. The exhibition is to be opened on Monday, Dec. 5.

The Court of Common Council held a special meeting at the Mansion House, on Monday, to consider the report of the Markets Committee for erecting a market for the landing, sale, and slaughter of foreign cattle. Ten different sites were visited, but that of Deptford Dockyard is recommended. In size it is about twenty-two acres, has a river frontage of 337 yards, and is four miles from London Bridge. The cost of this site will be £91,500, and the erection of the market is estimated at about £70,000 more. Considerable opposition was made to the selection of the dockyard; nevertheless the report was adopted. The approval of the Privy Council has yet to be obtained.

The entries just closed for the exhibition of fat cattle, sheep, pigs, and roots, to be held in Birmingham on Nov. 26, 28, 29, and 30, and Dec. 1, show a large increase on those of last year in every branch. For the forthcoming National Dog Show, also to be held in Birmingham, the total entries are 870—a larger number than has ever before been received.

A Lincolnshire farmer, Mr. Brown, of Long Sutton, has won a wager of £20 against some Norfolk men that fifty tons of mangold could not be grown on one acre of land. The crop just gathered was fine, and several tons over the fifty.

The potato crop appears to be, on the whole, above the average, and without much signs of disease; only partial failures have occurred in a few neighbourhoods, and generally it may be called, throughout the Lothians, a good crop of capital quality. Few Scotch potatoes have as yet reached the London market, as many tons are being sold to starch manufacturers and for feeding stock, in the absence of good turnips. The supply hitherto, owing probably to the wet, has not been great, and the fine crop will tend to keep prices low for the present. The following are the latest quotations:—Flukes, 90s. to 105s.; shaws, 90s. to 100s.; regents, 50s. to 80s.; and rocks, 45s. to 55s.

Another example to game-preserving landlords has been given by the Earl of Cawdor. After Feb. 1 next year his tenants have permission to destroy all the hares and rabbits found on their farms. Winged game are to be preserved.

At the recent meeting of the Limerick Farmers' Club, Dr. Richard Fitzgerald read a paper on the breeding and rearing of the pig. The doctor is inclined to the white breed (Yorkshires), in preference to the black (Berkshires), as they are larger sized and quicker growers; but he admits the "black gentelman" to be harder. For the disease called "soldier," he recommends a teaspoonful of sulphur and a little bran in the "mess" twice a week to each pig; they should be kept clean, occasionally washed and rubbed with linseed oil. He warns against in and in breeding; and advises the litters to be farrowed in the beginning of February and November, and to have the sows watched for the first few days, and fed with bran, hot water, and a little milk, also a hot mash of potatoes and mixed meals; mangolds or turnips are at times substituted, but are not so nutritious as "praties." In case of scour, chalk boiled with new cow's milk, and a little tincture of opium added, is the best remedy. At nine weeks old the pigs should be sold from 20s. to 25s. each, which leaves a nice profit. For porkers or bacon-pigs, they should be properly weaned and fed with steamed roots and mixed meals, stirred up with soup made of "carrageen moss," which is found at most sea-bathing places. No food should be left in the troughs; the pigs should be regularly fed at eight in the morning and four in the afternoon, and allowed to run out between times. A few weeks before killing they should be kept in, fed between twelve and one, with extra food, butter-milk if it can be spared, and well littered with plenty of straw on open wooden gratings. They should be kept warm, and the styres well cleaned every day.

The death of Mr. Tuxford, of the *Mark Lane Express*, the leading English agricultural paper, was quickly followed by the decease of Mr. William Stanley Purdon, senior proprietor of the *Irish Farmers' Gazette*, who died at Dundrum on the 29th ult. He was well known and greatly esteemed all through the sister isle: a judicious adviser and a warm-hearted true friend, he endeared himself to all with whom he became connected in private or public business.

The Hon. Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P., in presenting the science and art prizes at Southampton, on Thursday week, spoke strongly in favour of competitive examinations.

A correspondent of the *Photographic News* gives the following simple method of fixing pencil and chalk drawings:—"Milk, three parts; water, one part. Lay the drawings, face upwards, in a large dish or teatray; pour the milk and water over each one singly, well cover them, pin them up to drain, and when dry they will be as secure as a print or engraving."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE COUNTESS OF EGMONT.

The Right Hon. Jane, Countess of Egmout, died on the 14th ult., at Nork House, Epsom. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of the late John Hornby, Esq., of the Hook, Hants. She married, July 24, 1819, the Hon. George James Percival, afterwards Lord Arden and Earl of Egmout, but leaves no issue. Lady Egmout was eminent for her benevolence and charity.

THE DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS HEREFORD.

Emma Jemima, Dowager Viscountess Hereford, who died on the 26th ult., aged fifty-two, was the daughter of the late George Ravenscroft, Esq. She married, firstly, Nov. 25, 1841, Robert, fifteenth Viscount Hereford (Premier Viscount of England), Canon of Durham, by whom she had issue three sons, Robert, present Viscount Hereford; the Hon. Henry de Bohun Devereux; and the Hon. Eustace Devereux, of the 87th Regiment; and two daughters, Sibyl Catherine, wife of Commander John Bayford-Butler, R.N., and Blanche, wife of Thomas Francis Hazlehurst, Esq., of Misterton Hall, Leicestershire. The Viscountess was left a widow Aug. 18, 1855; and married, secondly, Feb. 23, 1857, Lieutenant-Colonel John Ireland-Blackburne, of Hale and Orford, in the county of Lancaster.

SIR E. BROMHEAD, BART.

Sir Edmund de Gonville Bromhead, third Baronet, of Thurlby Hall, in the county of Lincoln, J.P. and D.L., died there on the 25th ult. He was born on Jan. 22, 1791, the second son of Lieutenant-General Sir Gonville Bromhead, first Baronet, by the Hon. Jane Ffrench, his wife, and was grandson of Colonel Borden-Bromhead, by Frances, his wife, only child of William Gonville, Esq. He received his education at the Royal Military College, Great Marlow, entered the Army in 1808, and attained the rank of Major. At the time of his death he was one of the few survivors of Waterloo. He married, in 1823, Judith Coristine, daughter of James Wood, Esq., of Woodville, in the county of Sligo, by whom he leaves three surviving sons and six daughters. The eldest son, the present Baronet, Sir Benjamin Parnell Bromhead, is an officer in the 38th Regiment.



SIR H. D. MASSY, BART.

Sir Hugh Dillon Massy, third Baronet, of Doonass House, in the county of Clare, died, on the 29th ult., at Kingstown, near Dublin. He was born on Jan. 6, 1797, the only son of the Rev. Charles D. W. Massy, of Summerhill, in the county of Clare, Prebendary of Lakeen, by Mary Anne, his first wife, third daughter of John Ross Lewin, Esq., of Fort Fergus, and derived descent from a younger branch of the noble house of Massy. Sir Hugh married, Jan. 27, 1818, Mary Johnson, eldest daughter of John Westropp, Esq., of Attyflin, but leaves no issue. The baronetcy is consequently extinct. Sir Hugh was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Clare, and served as its High Sheriff in 1833.



SIR H. C. RIVERS, BART.

Sir Henry Chandos Rivers, eleventh Baronet, of Chafford, and of Beacon-hill, Bath, died on the 31st ult., aged thirty-six, just one year after his succession to the title. He was last surviving son of the Rev. Sir Henry Rivers, ninth Baronet, by Charlotte, his wife, daughter of Samuel Eales, Esq., of Cranbury.



M. BAROCHE.

Pierre Jules Baroche, an eminent French advocate and politician, formerly Procureur-Général of the Court of Appeal at Paris, and President of the Council of State, died, at St. Helier's, Jersey, on the 29th ult. He was born in Paris, Nov. 8, 1802, the son of a merchant in that city. In 1823 he was admitted to the Bar, and in 1847 became a member of the Chamber of Deputies, where he took his seat by the side of Odillon Barrot, and in violent opposition to Guizot. When the Revolution of 1848 was accomplished he was elected to the Constituent Assembly for Charente Inférieure; and, after Napoleon's accession to the Presidency of the Republic, was appointed Procureur-Général of the Court of Appeal. In 1850 he obtained office as Minister of Justice, and subsequently to the coup-d'état accepted the Vice-Presidency of the Conseil d'Etat. Finally, he was made President of the Council of State, with the rank of Minister.

MR. WYKEHAM-MARTIN, M.P.

Charles Wykeham-Martin, Esq., of Leeds Castle, in the county of Kent, and Chacombe Priory, in the county of Northampton, J.P. and D.L., M.P. for Newport, died, on the 30th ult., at his seat, near Maidstone. Mr. Wykeham-Martin was born Sept. 11, 1801, the eldest son of the late Fienes Wykeham, Esq., who assumed the additional surname of Martin, in 1821, at the decease of his kinsman, General Martin, of Leeds Castle, and served as High Sheriff for Kent in 1824. By paternal descent he was of a younger branch of the very ancient Oxfordshire family of Wykeham, of Swadcliffe, whose representative, Baroness Wenman, died very recently. Mr. Wykeham-Martin, educated at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford, was much interested in antiquarian pursuits, and was vice-president of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, as well as a Fellow of the Statistical Society. He sat in Parliament for Newport from 1841 to 1852, for West Kent from 1857 to 1859, and again for Newport since 1865, always acting with the Liberal party. He married, first, 1828, Lady Jemima Isabella, daughter of James, fifth Earl Cornwallis; and secondly, 1838, Matilda, daughter of Sir John Trollope, Bart.; by the former of whom (who died 1836) he leaves three sons and one daughter, the eldest being the present Philip Wykeham-Martin, Esq., M.P. for Rochester.

The celebration of the 5th of November anniversary passed over quietly everywhere in Ulster except Lurgan, where an Orange drumming party entered the town on the night of both Saturday and Sunday. On the latter evening some disturbance took place, in which Mr. John Hancock, J.P., the agent for Lord Lurgan and the magistrate in charge of the constabulary on the occasion, received a serious wound.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

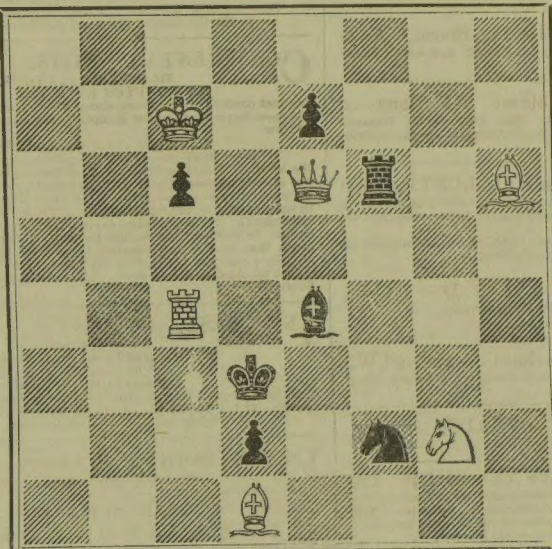
W. B.—The chess matter goes to press so early that questions requiring a reply one week should always be sent a week or ten days before.
BETA.—We have since been informed that Mr. Blackburne won only three games in the cup tourney.
H. MEYER.—You have inadvertently omitted to send both the solution, without which we never accept a problem, and the composer's name.
H. TIVENDELL.—Of the three problems last received from you the first appears to admit of a not very recent move, in three moves, by White beginning with 1. Q to Q R 5th. Have you considered the result of that move? The second position strikes us as being superior to most of the two-move stratagems which have come under our observation lately, and it has been marked for insertion. The third is nearly self-evident, and quite devoid of interest.
F. C. STOKER, T. A. HIND, W. D., A. Z.—They shall receive all due attention.
A. B. Kensington.—No alteration regarding a plurality of Queens has been made since the publication of the book named.
A. H. S., Cambridge.—The first of your positions is quite elementary. The other is a fair average problem, without any special merit, and presenting very little difficulty in the solution.
T. SMITH.—Your corrected diagram, for which accept our thanks, shall be reported on very speedily.
C. E. R. C., Cambridge.—Assuredly a player is entitled to castle with the Queen's Castle as well as with the King's.
W. T. PIERCE.—Many thanks. They shall have immediate consideration.
A. LUTMAN.—One of the last batch we have had the pleasure of marking for early insertion.
F. T. Derby.—The amended version of No. 2 shall appear in due course.
LI CALSI.—Pray look at No. 1388 again, with attention. You will find it perfectly correct.
CAPT. M., Dublin.—Quite wrong in both instances.
W. SIMON, Netherlands.—Your solution of Problem No. 1390 is the true one.
W. GRIMSHAW and S. LOYD.—Communicated with by post.
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1392 has been received from Typhon, Egrab, B. A., S.W., I. H. S., M. P., R. A.; S. P. Q. B., of Bruges; Moltke, F. R. S., I. I. Montgomery, A. J. H., Bideford, R. C. D., Felix, Geraldine, 1870, Orazio, Manfred and Man Friday, Balfour, G. C. P., R. E. K., Simon, I. Pepper, Rory O'More, Q. E. D., Henry, G. H. E., Vernon, Fressa, B. L., W. K., Dover, Wizard, Leon, Amy, Trina, C. W. Argus, T. B. C., Monitor, Van Spivel, Coriander, T. Smith, Beza, Lovelace, Trincolo, E. F. H., J. M., F. M. D., Peon, Miles, Bob, Rantoon, Tom Tiddler, Bingo, Civia, Portobello, Gamma, Inez, Bladud, Horace, Georgie, T. H., Pall-mall, Quito, Taffy, Peregrine; M. L., of Windsor; Little Jem, of Stoke; Banshee, R. Morgan, T. Rawlinson, D. D., Ralph, Busy B., H. N. P., Pat Rooney, Lydia, Sam's Son, Omicron, and Dickey.
* * * THE BERMONDSEY CHESS CLUB will be glad to receive a challenge from any amateur chess club for a match by correspondence or by a given number of players on each side.

PROBLEM NO. 1393.—On the diagram of Mr. Wormald's problem of last week the Black Pawn at Black Q's seventh square should be a Black Bishop. Our readers are requested to make the necessary correction; and to afford time for them to study this pleasing little stratagem in its corrected shape, the solution shall be withheld until the 19th inst.

PROBLEM NO. 1394.

By Mr. A. DENDRINO.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, having to play, engages to give mate in three moves.

BADEN CHESS CONGRESS.

Subjoined is one of the Games played by Messrs. ANDERSEN and PAULSEN for the Baden Prize.—(K's Bishop's Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	30. K takes R	Kt takes Kt
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	31. B takes Kt	R to Q sq
3. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th	32. P to Q Kt 4th	
4. B takes P	Q to K R 5th (ch)		
5. K to B sq	P to K Kt 4th		
6. P to Q 4th	Kt to K 2nd		
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd		
8. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K R 4th		
9. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd		
10. K to Kt sq	Q to K Kt 3rd		
11. Kt to K 5th	B takes Kt		
12. P takes B	R to K Kt sq		
13. P takes P	Q takes K Kt P		
By this capture Mr. Andersen at once assumes the offensive and maintains the Gambit Pawn.			
14. Q to K B 3rd	Kt to K Kt 3rd		
15. Q to K R 5th	Kt takes P		
16. Q takes Q	P takes Q		
17. R to K R 7th	P to Q B 3rd		
18. B to Q Kt 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd		
19. R to K R 6th	K to K 2nd		
20. B to Q 2nd	Kt to K Kt 5th		
21. R to K R sq	Q Kt to K 4th		
22. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q R 4th		
23. P to K R 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd		
24. Kt to Q 4th	B to Q R 3rd		
25. Kt to K B 5th (ch)	K to Q 2nd		
26. B to Q B 3rd	K to Q B 2nd		
27. Kt to K R 6th	R to K R sq		
28. B takes Kt (ch)	Kt takes B		
29. Kt takes K B P	R takes R (ch)		

BERMONDSEY CHESS CLUB V. GREENWICH CHESS CLUB.—The above match, which was commenced on the 21st ult., was concluded on the 28th, at the institution, Royal Hill, Greenwich, the Bermondsey Club winning eleven games and the Greenwich nine, one game being drawn. The following is the final score:—

Bermondsey.	Greenwich.
Mr. Beardsell 0	Mr. Latter 2
Mr. Saloway 1	Mr. Morris 2
Mr. Monk 3	Mr. Turner 0
Mr. Dredge 1	Mr. Forrest 2
Mr. Haleman 1	Mr. Card 2
Mr. Prior 3	Mr. Lovibond 0
Mr. Pridmore 2	Mr. Pettett 1
11	9

BRISTOL CHESS CLUB.—The annual soirée of the Athenæum Chess Club was held a few evenings ago, and notwithstanding the miserable state of the weather, was highly successful. There was a large and influential attendance of ladies and gentlemen, and we noticed the following amongst the visitors present:—Mr. Thorold, president of the club; Mr. Meeker, vice-president; the Rev. A. C. Rowley, the Rev. Mr. Pierpoint (Bath), the Rev. Mr. Pitman (East-bourne), Dr. Benham, Dr. Hathaway (Bath); Mr. W. Berry, hon. secretary; Mr. C. Boorne, Mr. T. Burt, Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. Cooper (Bath), Mr. Saunders, Mr. C. Stote, Mr. J. Cleland, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Hain, Mr. Hibbins, Mr. Highfield (Bath), Mr. Fuller (Bath), Mr. H. Yines, Mr. Ennell, Mr. W. Tribe, Mr. Franklin, Mr. C. J. Thompson; Mr. Cripps, sen.; Mr. Cripps, jun.; Mr. Price, Mr. Prosser; Mr. Hutchins, sen.; Mr. Hutchins, jun.; Mr. Cook, Grooves, Mr. Matthew Hale, Mr. Bodmien, Mr. Mosely, Mr. Cook, Mr. Ferriere, Mr. Hartland, &c. The presence of several players from Cardiff and other places had been anticipated, but the heavy storms that prevailed during the day doubtless prevented them from attending. The principal features of the evening's play consisted in a series of consultation games between strong players from Bath and Bristol, and a contest carried on by Mr. Thorold, the president of the Bristol club, against ten separate antagonists at the same time. All the simultaneous games were won by Mr. Thorold. Of the others, one between Messrs. Pierpoint and Hathaway (Bath) was played by Messrs. Cooper and Highfield (Bath), consulting against Messrs. Meeker and Burt (Bristol), one was won by the Bath allies, and one drawn. The arrangements of the meeting were under the control of Mr. W. Berry, the indefatigable honorary secretary of the club, assisted by a committee and were carried out in a praiseworthy manner.

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. Baron Channell, Mr. Justice Keating, and Mr. Justice Lush have been duly elected to serve on the rota for the trial of election petitions for the coming year.

Mr. R. Ingham, Q.C., many years M.P. for South Shields, has resigned the recordership of Berwick-on-Tweed, which he has held for forty years.

Vice-Chancellor Bacon has made orders for the winding up of the Nevada Freehold Properties Trust, the Trouville Association, and the North Middlesex Waterworks Company.

Yesterday week the Master of the Rolls gave judgment in the case of a summons taken out by the official liquidator of the County Marine Insurance Company to compel one of the directors to refund the sum of £125 received by him in bonuses. The ground on which repayment was demanded was that at the time of the payment the company was insolvent. Lord Romilly held that the shareholders and the directors having declared a bonus, the propriety of the payment could not afterwards be disputed. He therefore dismissed the summons.

At the Rolls Chambers, on Monday, in the case of "Bubb v. Yelverton," which was an administration suit as to the estate of the late Marquis of Hastings, an application was made on the part of the Marchioness of Hastings for the delivery of her jewels, which had been deposited as security, the holder having been paid. The settlement on the marriage was produced, and the property was shown to be absolute in her Ladyship. It was stated that the jewels were in the hands of a banker, and only required the order of the chief clerk. An order was made for the delivery of the jewels to her Ladyship.

A case came before the Court of Exchequer, yesterday week, in which the question raised was whether an architect was entitled to retain possession of the plans he prepares for a building, as against his employers. The matter was not raised for the immediate decision of the Judges; but, upon the facts before him, Mr. Baron Bramwell expressed his opinion that if an architect be employed to make plans of a building, and be paid, it seemed preposterous, almost childish, to say that he should retain them.

Mr. Benson, jeweller, of Old Bond-street, sued the Marquis of Blandford, last Saturday, to recover £20 interest upon a bill. It appeared that Lord Blandford, in sending Mr. Benson a cheque for the balance of an account, made no mention of the interest, but stated in a note that the amount sent was "in full of all demands." Plaintiff at once applied for the interest; but, as he retained the cheque, the Court held that he could not now recover.

Two actions for breach of promise of marriage occupied the attention of the Court of Exchequer on Saturday. At the sittings in banco a rule for a new trial was moved in a case in which the jury had given the plaintiff £250. The Judges, however, declined to disturb the verdict. The second Court, presided over by Mr. Baron Martin, exhibited some rather unusual features. The defendant was a Paymaster in the Navy, and the plaintiff daughter of a surgeon of Swansea, deceased. In 1866 they had agreed to be married; but, as the lady was only seventeen, and the gentleman also very young, mutual friends interfered to have the marriage postponed. He was ordered abroad, but they corresponded, and in 1868 the lady had an advantageous offer of marriage from another gentleman, which her friends wished her to accept; but her affections were too deeply engaged to permit her to do so. The defendant in this action was duly informed by her of all these circumstances, upon which he chose to take them as a release from his engagement. In 1869 defendant returned to England, the engagement was renewed, and preparations made for the wedding; but before the arrival of the day fixed he wrote declining the marriage, on the ground of want of sufficient means. The Judge strongly suggested a compromise, but was told that the young man had again joined his ship "by order of the Admiralty." Baron Martin gallantly rejoined that "he ought to have attended to the young lady first; the Admiralty was a secondary matter." The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £300.

Mr. W. C. Leng, editor of the *Sheffield Telegraph*, surrendered, in the Court of Queen's Bench, on Tuesday, to receive sentence for having published a libel upon the Earl and Countess of Sefton. The statement complained of appeared on April 4, and on May 5 the Court made the rule absolute for a criminal information. The case was tried at Leeds, before the Lord Chief Baron, on Aug. 11, when a special jury found the defendant guilty of publishing the libel. The Court, taking into consideration the fact that the insertion of the offensive paragraph was the work of a subordinate, that testimonials of the highest character had been handed in, and that Mr. Leng had suffered much, both mentally and financially, decided that justice would be satisfied by the infliction of a fine of £50.

Thomas Freeman was, yesterday week, charged at the Lambeth Police Court with obtaining money under false pretences. He appears to have carried on a systematic course of swindling for many years under the guise of assumed religion, and on two occasions he has been imprisoned. In the present instance he had obtained £12 10s. on the strength of his representation that he had come into some house property in Wiltshire. A remand was granted.

M'Donald, who is accused of enlisting men for the so-called Franco-Irish Ambulance Corps in defiance of the neutrality laws, has been committed for trial.

The charge against Mr. Creasy Whellams in connection with the collecting-boxes for the aid of the sick and wounded was further proceeded with at Guildhall on Monday, when, the evidence for the prosecution having been brought to a conclusion, the defendant was committed for trial.

On Monday the Liverpool Coroner held an inquest on the body of an infant, whose mother had given it a dose of gin and aniseed for the purpose of making it sleep. The child did not awake any more. The jury censured the mother.

Yesterday week the handsome fountain presented by Provost William King to the inhabitants of Motherwell was handed over to the town. The day was held as a holiday.

Mr. Campbell, M.P. for the Stirling Burghs, addressed a meeting of his constituents, yesterday week, in the Corn Exchange, Stirling. A vote of confidence was passed in favour of the hon. member.

Mr. G. Melly, M.P., presided at the annual meeting of the North Staffordshire Prize Scheme Education Association, at Stoke-on-Trent, on Saturday last, and spoke at great length on the Elementary Education Act.

The Marquis of Lorn presided, yesterday week, at the annual dinner of the Glasgow Argyleshire Society, of which his Lordship is president. Among other toasts, that of the health of Princess Louise was received enthusiastically; and the Marquis returned thanks.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS.

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12 Table Forks	30	11	0	12 Table Forks	40	15	0
12 Dessert Ditto	20	7	6	12 Dessert Ditto	25	9	0
3 Gravy Spoons	10	3	13	2 Gravy Spoons	12	4	10
1 Soup Ladle	10	3	13	1 Soup Ladle	11	4	2
1 Sauce Ditto	10	3	13	4 Sauce Ditto	12	4	16
4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	1	0	0	4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	2	2	0
2 Tea Spoons	10	3	18	12 Tea Spoons	14	5	12
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	0	15	0	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	1	5	0

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